The Columbian.

VOL 42. BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY JUNE 20, 1907. NO. 24.

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TO-MORROW NIGHT'S CONCERT.

What promises to eclipse any concert yet given by any Normal orchestra or choral club is the concert to be given by the orchestra and choral club under the direction of Miss Starr on Friday evening, June 21st.

The orchestra, which has been practicing faithfully, is composed of 18 pieces, some of which are the best musicians that can be secured in this section of the country.

The choral club, which is composed of 50 voices, will sing several selections, with orchestral accompaniment. Two of the selections to be given are Cowen's bridal chorus from "The Rose Maiden," and Dudley Buck's "Festival Hymn."

Miss Starr as head of the Department of Music has made a reputation for herself and is already well known as a leader of first class ability. This will be her final appearance as leader at Normal, and promises to be a fitting climax to the work she has so successfully superintended. Any one will be fully repaid who hears this concert.

SCHOOL BOARD.

The school board held its final meeting for the school year on Monday night. Fred T. Ikeler, Esq. was elected President for the coming year, J. C. Brown secretary, and J. H. Mercer treasurer.

Salary of the treasurer was fixed at 2 per cent. on current expenses, and 1 per cent. on bonds paid. Salary of the secretary was fixed at $20 per month.

The tax rate was fixed at 7 mills for school purposes, and 2 mills for building. This is an increase of 1 mill for school tax.

The statement was ordered printed in two papers to be selected by the secretary and treasurer.

BARN BURNED.

The large barn on the farm of the Judge Ikeler Estate at Almedia was burned on Monday afternoon from an unknown cause. In it was consumed hay and grain, including 1600 bushels of corn. The old gray horse that Judge Ikeler used to drive was burned.

O. C. Hess is the tenant. As the family sat at dinner smoke was seen by Mr. Hess and an alarm given. It was impossible to save the barn but the live stock except the gray horse, was saved, as were the other buildings. The loss is about $3000.

TRAINED NURSES GRADUATE.

The graduating exercises of the first class of trained nurses at the Joseph Ratti Hospital will take place tonight in the Normal Auditorium. The program will consist of vocal and instrumental music, presentation of diplomas by A. Z. Schoch, president of the hospital, and an address to the class by Dr. D. J. Waller.

The members of the class are Miss Thursa Drake, Miss Francis Gorry and Miss Esther Geddis.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

The following is the schedule for the examination of applicants for provisional certificates:

Centralia Tuesday, July 9.
Catawissa Thursday, July 11.
Bloomsburg Saturday, July 13.
Bloomsburg Saturday, Aug. 17.

Examination begins at 8 o'clock. Directors and patrons are cordially invited to attend.

Wm. W. Evans, Co. Supt.

DEEDS RECORDED.

The following deeds have recently been entered of record by Recorder Miller:

Fred Wagner and wife to John Watts and wife for tract of land in Briar Creek township.

Grace Neal Hutton to Wm. Hutten for piece of land in Bloomsburg.

Berwick Land and Improvement Co. to W. T. Ammerman for lot in West Berwick.

Elizabeth Shaw to A. R. Heimiller for half interest in lot of ground on Iron street in Bloomsburg.

Elizabeth Hons to Nina Hons for lot of ground in Mifflin township.

Bridget McDonald to Locust Mountain Coal and iron Co. for surface right to lot of ground in Centralia.

Jacob L. Buck and wife to Christian Lutz for 3 acres and 11 perches of land in Mifflin township.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK.

The opening number of the Commencement week exercises at the Bloomsburg State Normal School will be a concert by the orchestra and choral club on Friday evening, June 21.

On Saturday evening at 8:15 the Middler class will present a drama entitled "King Rene's Daughter."

Sunday, 3 p. m. Baccealaureate sermon by Dr. E. K. Bell of Baltimore.

Monday, June 24, 8:15 Junior contest in recitation.

Tuesday, June 25, Senior Class Day exercises.

Wednesday, 10 a. m. commencement, address by President Isaac Sharpless of Haverford College.

Wednesday 1 p. m. meeting of Alumni Association, followed by the banquet.

RESIGNED RHODES SCHOLARSHIP

Donald G. Herring graduated at Princeton last week. He was awarded a Rhodes scholarship at Oxford, England, but has resigned it for the reason that he preferred to spend next year at Princeton, taking a post graduate course, and getting his master's degree. Another reason was that when his appointment was made all the colleges at Oxford that he cared to attend were full. He will be eligible next year. During the next year he will be first assistant coach on the Princeton foot ball team.

CAMPAIGN EXPENSES.

Judge Krickbaum has filed his campaign expense account showing moneys expended in his canvas for the Democratic nomination for Associate Judge. It cost $1200. Not long ago he published a statement showing that the salary of the office was only a little over $400 a year. Thus it appears that it has cost about three years salary to get the nomination, with the costs of the fall campaign yet to follow

Thats a comment on modern politics.

ELECTRICAL STORM.

A heavy thunder storm visited this section yesterday afternoon between 5 and 6 o'clock. The peals of thunder and the lightning were uncomfortably close together, showing that the latter was pretty near here. The home of Charles Mills on Welsh Hill got a cold stroke, tearing off some shingles and knocking off plaster. Other places were affected more or less, but no serious damage was done.

STREET PAVEMENT.

Just why the town council is so indifferent in the matter of keeping the paved portion of Main street clean, is beyond comprehension. To say that they cannot clean it until it is accepted from the contractor is the sheerest nonsense. If there is any legal question in that, no doubt the contractor would consent that the cleaning should be done without any disadvantage to the town.

In the meantime the condition of the street is a disgrace to the town. Won't the council please wake up and take notice, and clean up just once, so that the people can see what a paved street looks like? The street sprinkler does not clean it, but makes a filthy paste which is carried to the sidewalks and into the stores on the soles of pedestrians.

The Columbian first spoke of this matter months ago, and then the other papers fell in line, but neither the newspapers nor the appeals of citizens have thus far had any effect.

NORMAL APPROPRIATION.

It is hard to understand the mind of either the legislature or the Governor in the matter of the appropriation to the Normal School. Unquestionably the Bloomsburg School stands among the very best in the state, and is so recognized and acknowledged. And yet other schools seem to be able to get larger appropriations right along.

The legislature passed an appropriation bill giving seven of the schools $48,000 each, but only $35,000 to Bloomsburg, notwithstanding the fact that a new Science building costing $65,000 has just been completed. The Governor has cut this down to $15,000, Millersville, Edinboro and California receiving the same amount, while he gives Lock Haven $40,000 and Indiana $30,000. Two years ago Indiana got a special appropriation of about $50,000 while the other schools got nothiug.

It is a well known fact that in such matters the appropriations depend very largely upon political pulls, rather than upon the merits and necessities of the schools.

Ninety Years Ago There Was a Year Without a Summer.

Ninety years ago occurred the year without a summer. Frost appeared in every month of the year 1816. Ice formed an inch thick in May. Snow fell to the depth of ten inches in Vermont, seven inches in Maine, three inches in the interior of New York and also in Massachusetts in June. Ice was formed the thickness of common window glass throughout New England, New York and some parts of Pennsylvania on July 5th Indian corn was so frozen that the greater part was cut down and dried for fodder in August, and farmers supplied themselves from the corn produced in 1815 for the seed of the spring of 1817.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

Teachers for the Public Schools of Bloomsburg will be elected at the regular meeting to be held on Friday evening, June 21st, at 8 o'clock. Applicants not having had two years experience will not be considered.

F. B. Hartman, Sec.

Caldwell Consistory Cathedral is now completed, and ready for the furniture which will soon be installed.

STATE'S VITAL STATISTICS.

Seven diseases that are actually preventable were responsible for 20,987 deaths in Pennsylvania during the year 1906, according to the records of the State department of health's bureau of vital statistics. As there were some 15,000 deaths exclusive of still births in the State during that period, the records show that over one-sixth of the total were from diseases that are known to be preventable.

Tuberculosis heads the list with 10,632 victims. There were 4,039 deaths from typhoid fever, 2,484 from diphtheria, 1,638 from whooping cough, 1,583 from measles, 525 from scarlet fever and 85 from malarial fever.

"When we consider," said State Health Commissioner Dixon Saturday, "that during the one year 1906 our State lost 10,632 lives from tuberculosis, it will be seen how great a boon the legislators and our statesmanlike governor have rendered humanity in granting the splendid appropriation totalling $1,000,000 to the department of health for its fight against the "White Plague.'

"Not a single county in the State but what had its death roll from typhoid during the past year, and the total of 4,039 is appalling. The department's statistics show that the greatest number of deaths from typhoid occurred between the ages of 20 and 40.

"Mothers of children are apt to treat measles and whooping cough too lightly, forgetting that these diseases often times appear in epidemics of an aggravated type of the disease and are very often fatal, as the statistics show, for the deaths in Pennsylvania from measles and whooping cough during 1906 both exceeded by three times the deaths from scarlet fever.

In the year 1906 the records of the department show that 2,336 people in Pennsylvania lost their lives by railway accidents, there were 870 suicides and 351 homicides.

"Cholera infantum claimed its usual harvest. During the hot months of the year, 8,901 deaths occurred from this cause in children under two years of age, a striking illustration of the necessity for more thought in the hygiene and feeding of infants."

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The Columbia County Sabbath School Association will hold its thirty-eighth annual convention in Millville next Thursday and Friday.

Among the lecturers and speakers are Rev. Forest E. Dager of St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal church in Philadelphia; Miss Amanda B. Landes, teacher of elocution in Millersville Normal School; Miss Katherine Hoffman, Elementary Grade specialist of Lebanon; M. I. Low, president of the association; Hon. Fred Ikeler, one of the vice-presidents of the association; H. V. Howlett, field worker for the county, of Colgate Theological Seminary. The music will be in charge of Fred B. Hartman, of Bloomsburg.

AT LAFAYETTE.

Bloomsburg people who attended the commencement exercises at Lafayette College, Easton, this week, are Dr. D. J. Waller, a trustee of the College; Dr. and Mrs. Hemingway and daughter, Miss Vera; Prof. and Mrs. W. B. Sutliff, Prof. and Mrs. D. S. Hartline, and Prof. Bakeless.

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COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

THE BREAKDOWN GANG

Quick and Hard Work When a Railroad Smashup Comes.

THE ROUGH AND READY CREW.

They Board the Wreck Special and Are Speeded to the Scene of the Accident—The Rush, the Peril and the Difficulty of the Work They Do.

Did you ever hear of the minute-men of the breakdown gang—the fellows who are the rough and readies of the line? In the roundhouse or repair shop you see them hammering, riveting, perhaps running the drill press or the cutter. Then in rushes the call boy. Not stopping to get out of jumper and overalls, but grabbing their caps, off they run to the wrecker.

A bowlder fell on the track. The switch handle was turned the wrong way. A loose spike may have misplaced the rail. But it is not for them to stop and learn how it happened. The shapeless mass of torn and twisted framework, which a few hours before people called a train, must be attacked with chain and rope, bar and ax—burned, if need be—to open the way, for until they have performed their duty the line is blocked, and the wheels of perhaps a thousand cars cease to turn. So away goes the breakdown gang at breakneck speed. Orders have gone ahead for a clear track, and even the limited and fast mail must take the siding until the minute-men have passed on the way to the rescue.

You don't hear much about them unless you are a railroader, but the superintendent, the manager, perhaps some of the directors, know them. Selected from the veterans in the shops, they are all round mechanics, but brains as well as fingers are needed, and a man has to be quick witted to get into this gang.

In the fifteen or twenty which make up the average crew you can generally find two or three little men; for there are tight places in a wreck where they can do considerable work in propping up or loosening a part, crawling into holes which no one else could reach. The boss wrecker tries to get two or three left handers also, as their services are valuable in hammering away in corners where a right handed man would be useless. Some of the best wrecking crews in the country include a number of sailors. The half hitches and other knots that only the sailormen can make are of great service in securely fastening lines to portions of the wreck and to the crane or locomotive used in pulling it away. The railroad men are familiar with the assistance that a combination of pulleys will give, for they have been taught it on the blackboard, while usually they are very strong and wiry. Consequently a man of this kind who is out of a job at any time can frequently go with the wrecking crew.

Their limited is not much for looks. Like the men, it is also rough and ready. Down by the division roundhouse or repair shop it stands on a siding where it can take the line at a minute's notice. There is nothing unusual in its appearance except the crane car, which carries the heavy artillery of this little army of rescue. Two or three flat cars, a box car or so and at the end a passenger coach or caboose make up the train, but every article it carries, from the extra truck wheels to the coupling pins, has been loaded with such care that every man knows where to put his hands on what he wants. Usually the running gear gets the worst of it in a wreck, so one of the flat cars contains extra trucks and wheels to be substituted for the broken ones. Next to this car is placed the big steel crane, which yanks masses of wood and metal about as though they weighed pounds instead of tons, and is capable of lifting a fifty ton engine.

Enter the box car and you see a miniature lumber yard—square pieces of timber all the way from an inch to a foot through. They are wanted for propping up the wreckage, which may be holding down the living as well as the dead. These props may aid in saving life, but they also are handy to hold up coaches when the crew are putting wheels or other parts in place. In one corner are coils of rope an inch or more thick. Boxes of bolts and nuts and screws lie side by side on the floor. On the walls hang hooks, pulleys, saws and axes. Heavy steel crowbars are piled in another corner. In short, this is a repair shop and storehouse on wheels.

Any old coach will do for the crew, provided its wheels and axles are sound. Taking out some of the seats gives room for a table where the men can eat and play cards if they don't want to get a nap on the way, but if they have time for a little sleep half a dozen wooden bunks round the sides give them a chance. Sometimes an end is partitioned off into a galley where they can make a pot of coffee or fry a steak while en route.

Such is the usual makeup of the "wreck special," as the railroader terms it. When called into service, a big driver engine backs down to it and couples on. There is no need of any speed orders. Those are understood in advance. On the straight track the man in the cab opens his throttle to the last notch, and the telegraph poles at the side of the line flit by so fast that they seem only a dozen feet apart. Only on the shorter curves and on the down grades and bridges is the throttle again moved and the air put on until the heap of ruins, from which too often arise flames and smoke, come into view.

The first thing to find out is if anything human is underneath. Whether dead or alive it must come out, and the gang need no urging at the task, even if they hear no moan or cry to hasten their rescue. Then the next job is to clear the tracks. Holding up trains for even five or six hours means a big loss to the company, and they don't stop to save anything that takes too long. Beams, wheels and rods, perhaps entire cars, are thrown down embankments if necessary to open the right of way. When a car has merely been derailed it is of course an easy matter to replace it; then it is run to the nearest siding, but it is the unexpected that happens in railroad accidents.

A locomotive may turn bottom up on the track, with the driving wheels in the air. Then it must be turned over and pulled to one side of the railroad until there is time between the passing of trains to right it—if it can be righted. Cars may be swung directly across the track, lying on their sides or ends, possibly ground into a mere mass of splintered timbers, or literally reduced to kindling wood, their contents scattered a hundred yards about.

The wrecker who has been in the business for any length of time can tell in a moment the most difficult task before him and, if possible, goes at that first. If a loaded freight car prevents him from reaching the partly demolished engine, he sets it afire. One of the greatest delays, however, is caused by the track being torn up, for new ties have to be put in position and perhaps a dozen rails weighing a ton apiece cut and straightened in order to form a foundation on which to move.

Everything goes with a rush from the first news of the accident. Once the wreckers get busy there is no stopping for rest or refreshment, although a man may have to work all night or all day. With the broken and twisted mass of steel and wood piled on one side of the roadbed, however, there comes a breathing spell, and the superintendent or other officials look over the debris to see what is worth saving. Going from pile to pile, they soon decide what to pull out and block up, and then the wreckers get to work on this. If there is an engine, it is generally secured first. Perhaps it was imbedded in two or three feet of mud or ten or twelve feet down an embankment. Here the little men come in handy. Worming themselves under the boiler, they scrape holes beneath, so that the steel tendons of the crane can be passed round it.

Now the crane goes into action. If the embankment is sloping the usual plan is to drag the locomotive along, allowing the earth and ballast to assist in supporting it until the top is reached. But there are places where it has to be lifted clear of the ground, then swung over on the track.

Machinery has done much to aid the breakdown gang in recent years. But away back in the early days of the way of steel they were called to many a disaster, for then, as now, trains sometimes butted into each other on the same track. To clear the road the locomotive of the wreck train could sometimes be pressed into service, but many a derailed car or engine was pulled back on the rails merely by human muscle. Here again the sailor man came in very handy, as he knew so well how to arrange the ropes and pulleys and to make lines fast around the car or engine that had to be moved.

One of the curious methods of employing the locomotive of the wreck train was to make it move a car forward by starting the locomotive backward. Fastening a tackle securely round the car, it would be passed through a pulley fastened to a tree or post in front of it, and the rope then led back to the locomotive. Reversing his lever, the engineer of course pulled the rope around the pulley on the tree, thus forcing the car ahead. By this novel plan, which is still used occasionally, much of the debris in front of the wreck train could be cleared away.

There are times, though, when even the most careful riggers make a mistake. They have not realized the strain which the tackle must stand when things begin to move. Then, like the crack of a rifle, snap goes the line. More than once a loose end has caught some poor fellow round the legs, breaking the bones like pipestems. Many a man on the railroad's payroll who is fit only to wave the signal flag at the street crossing was among the wreckers until the day the rope broke.—Day Allen Willey in Denver Times.

Pleasures of Canoeing.

The canoeist is the most independent of men. He can push his craft through a stream three feet wide and five inches deep, and he can safely negotiate any bit of water that a catboat or moderate sized launch would care to attempt. Canoeing is popular because it brings its devotees out into the open freedom and lets them live their summer life as they will. The canoe does for humanity what the bicycle failed to do. The bicyclist was tied to roads, was dependent upon hotels and restaurants for food and lodging. When the hill was steep he must alight and walk. When the road was bad or the foot of the hill dubious he must do likewise. The canoeist suffers none of these restrictions. He carries with him his place of abode—his bed, his food and the means of preparing it. He is not confined to well worn highways. He is able to penetrate and explore out of the way streams and pitch his tent in spots inaccessible to the average wanderer.—Yachting.

Wouldn't Risk It.

Tired Tatters—Say, Weary, wot's de matter wid us walkin' down de railroad track?

Weary Walker—Not fer me. I ain't goin' to disgrace meself by havin' people t'ink I'm a actor.—Chicago News.

THE UNCONQUERED ONE.

Tribute of a Philosopher to a Well Established Mind.

Demetrius, who was surnamed Poliorcetes, took Megara, and the philosopher Stilbo, when asked by him whether he had lost anything, answered, "No; I carry all my property about me." Yet his inheritance had been given up to pillage, his daughters had been outraged by the enemy, his country had fallen under a foreign dominion, and it was the king, enthroned on high, surrounded by the spears of his victorious troops, who put this question to him. Yet he struck the victory out of the king's hands and proved that, though the city was taken, he himself was not only unconquered, but unharmed, for he bore with him those true goods which no one can lay hands upon. Amid the flash of swords on all sides and the riot of the plundering soldiery, amid the flames and blood and ruin of the fallen city, amid the crash of temples falling upon their gods, one man was at peace. "Behold," says he, "I am here to prove to you that, although, under the direction of that destroyer of so many cities, walls may be shaken by the stroke of the ram, lofty towers may be suddenly brought low by galleries and hidden mines and mounds arise so high as to rival the highest citadel, yet no siege engines can be discovered which can shake a well established mind. I have just crept from amid the ruins of my house, and, with conflagrations blazing all around me, I have escaped from the flames through blood. What fate has befallen my daughters, whether a worse one than that of their country, I know not. Alone and elderly and seeing everything around me in the hands of the enemy, still I declare that my property is whole and untouched. I have, I hold whatever of mine I have ever had. There is no reason for you to suppose me conquered and yourself my conqueror."—Seneca.

Seneca on Savage Fortitude.

When Seneca wrote his inspiring philosophy our ancestors who dwelt north of the Alps were savages. We may take some pride in the fact that he points to these savages as exemplars in fortitude for the Romans: You may see what endurance might effect in us if you observe what labor does among tribes that are naked and rendered stronger by want. Look at all the nations that dwell beyond the Roman empire—I mean the Germans and all the nomad tribes that war against us along the Danube. They suffer from eternal winter and a dismal climate. The barren soil grudges them sustenance. They keep off the rain with leaves or thatch; they bound across frozen marshes and hunt wild beasts for food. Do you think them unhappy? There is no unhappiness in what use has made part of one's nature. By degrees men find pleasure in doing what they were first driven to do by necessity. They have no homes and no resting places save those which weariness appoints them for the day; their food, though coarse, yet must be sought with their own hands; the harshness of the climate is terrible, and their bodies are unclothed. This, which you think a hardship, is the mode of life of all these races. How, then, can you wonder at good men being shaken in order that they may be strengthened? No tree which the wind does not often blow against is firm and strong, for it is stiffened by the very act of being shaken and plants its roots more securely. Those which grow in a sheltered valley are brittle. And so it is to the advantage of good men and causes them to be undismayed that they should live much amid alarms and learn to bear with patience what is not evil save to him who endures it ill.

What Was on the Tablet.

An Ohio author, now in Chicago, recently had a visit from a friend who still lives in the town where the two were boys together. He gives this account of one memory of that call: "'Nesbit,' said he, with the pleasantest kind of a look on his face, 'you remember that little old house on Main street where you were born?' When he said that it brought up a vision of that house as clear as the reality. I saw the queer little windows, the nice, friendly door, the yard, the lilacs—everything. 'Yes, Bill,' I said, with emotion. 'I remember very well.' 'Well,' he said, 'the folks have gone and put a tablet on that old house.' At first I couldn't speak. I had all I could do to keep the tears from coming. The folks hadn't lost sight of me, then! They knew what I had been doing. A tablet was, I admitted to myself, somewhat beyond my deserts, but—but there it was. When I could speak I said, 'And what does the tablet say, Bill, old man?' Bill looked away out of the window. 'Main street,' said he softly."—Argonaut.

Mirth in the Mine.

A party of ladies and gentlemen exploring the depths of a celebrated mine arranged that a lunch should be partaken of on the 1,500 foot level. Four large baskets full of dainties, both liquid and substantial, were therefore lowered to the depths. These descended first among a group of honest Cornish miners, delving on the 1,200 foot level, who, in the absence of any instruction, decided, after much discussion, that it must be a national holiday or something of the kind above ground and that this was a kindly little compliment from the owners. They therefore fell to on the eatables with much energy. When the exhausted excursionists inquired for their refreshments they discovered only the empty hampers and about twenty brawny miners full of chicken salad, champagne, mashed ice and other things dancing a Cornish breakdown.—London Express.

How I Won Consent.

[Original.]

Alice would not marry me without her father's consent, and that consent he would not give. He had the blood of a British ducal family in his veins, while I was an American commoner. In vain I argued with him that my bank account (in America at least) was to be preferred to blue blood and poverty; in vain I pleaded with Alice to pay no attention to the old dotard and marry me despite his commands to the contrary. No. Such disobedience would break her father's heart. There were but the two of them, and a rupture was out of the question. It seemed to me that one might as well talk of breaking the heart of a bullock as this obstinate Englishman.

Since Alice would neither give me up nor marry me I led a very uncomfortable life. Indeed, the time came when I was almost ready to carry her off in spite of herself and her father. But I formed a better plan—one equally hazardous, but more likely of success. It had one disadvantage over the abduction plan. In that plan I would carry with me the world's sympathy; in the plan I adopted if detected I would certainly lose my love and be eternally disgraced.

Mr. Cordery, Alice's father, was an inveterate gambler. The only thing in America that he approved of was the national game of poker. American society was to him a boiling pot. American art, literature, professional and business methods, were execrable. But poker was a fine game. I would not join the occasional poker parties he had in his house, first, because I dislike the excitement of gambling; second, when the old gentleman was busy at the game I was free with Alice. However, my plan involved my playing poker, and one evening I surprised him by taking a hand.

I lost small sums at several sittings and lost intentionally. I would never bet high with any opponent except Mr. Cordery and in this way avoided winning or losing any considerable sum from any one but him. In his case, however, I kept losing and winning, always winning more than I had lost, till my opponent owed more than he could pay without mortgaging the little property he possessed. This I finally forced him to do, and when he had done it I won the loan he had made.

All this was done within a few weeks. Once, and once only, I was frightened from the terrible risk I was running. One of the players while toying with a card fell to rubbing his thumb on its back. Feeling a little speck, he tried to rub it off. With a throbbing heart I gathered up the cards, taking the card he was thumbing from him and tossing them to the dealer. That card had been marked, and I had marked it.

Before entering upon these games I had gone to a professional gambler and paid him to teach me how to win. He initiated me into a system of marking the cards on the back with little specks. The four suits by this system are designated by the position of the specks on the back of the cards. Thus one speck in a certain position would mean the ace of hearts, two specks the queen, and so on. But in poker it was not necessary that the specks should be in any given position. The specks were made by a puncture of a pin point in the card and filling the puncture with wax. My instructor told me that to be able to feel them I must file the skin of my thumb down to the quick and wear a kid cap on the thumb. This I did, and the slightest touch would give me the denomination of the card. As to the pack used, I found packs similar to those Mr. Cordery kept on hand and surreptitiously substituted my marked cards for his.

Well, I won all Mr. Cordery's belongings—they were not large—and made him a pauper. I am aware that in cases of this kind, especially in plays, the next step would be for the loser to put up his daughter for a stake. But since this was a real case no such thing occurred. Mr. Cordery borrowed a small sum from one of the party, which I promptly won. Then he borrowed of me, and I won what I had lent him. He borrowed more, and I won that. Finally he gave up the struggle and shut himself up for three days. I was frightened out of my wits for fear he would do something desperate. He was thinking about his daughter's future. She would marry no one but me, and if she didn't marry she must go to work. Of two evils the least must be chosen. The old man gave in and told her she'd better accept me.

As soon as I had received his consent, learning from Alice of sundry debts that had long been owing her father, I sent him $100, purporting to come from one of his debtors from the other side of the world. As I expected, he resumed his poker parties. The rapidity with which he won my money was astonishing. In three sittings he had won all I had taken from him before he commenced to borrow of me and in two more sittings had regained the loans. I announced that I would play no more as a married man and the evening before my wedding lost to him $1,000, a salve for my conscience at the strain I had put upon him.

I have never dared tell my wife of the manner by which I cut the Gordian knot and won her father's consent—yes, literally won it, and that with marked cards. And I never see any one of the men who made up the poker parties without a shudder, thinking, though I had lost something to all of them, what a terrible fate would have befallen me had I been detected in the fraud.

EUGENE HOLMES BURT.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. **and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.**

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Two Seasons' Hauls.

A slow smile spread over the face of Amos Rudd as he prepared, with his usual deliberation, to answer the question of the newcomer from Massachusetts.

"Yes, I do consid'able teaming, first and last," he said cheerfully. "Haul logs in winter an' city folks in summer, an' I don't know which is the hardest work."

"Why, you have to do heavy lifting with logs, of course," said the young person from Massachusetts, with some indignation. "That must be a great deal harder than just carrying people to and from the hotel and taking them to drive, as your wife told me you did."

"She don't go," remarked Mr. Rudd in a casual tone. "And not being an eyewitness of any of the pufformances she's no proper judge. The logs are hefty, it's true, but once get 'em on an' there they are. I've never known 'em to squirm around, lean all to one side till they most upset the gearing or ketch me by the sleeve for the sake of a mess o' roadside bloom.

"I've weighed my two occupations in my mind off an' on a good many times, an' I'm not yet prepared to say which of 'em takes the most wear out o' me—no, ma'am!"—Youth's Companion.

Brief, but to the Point.

A young fellow at college wrote to his uncle, on whom he entirely depended:

My Dear Uncle—Ready for the needful. Your affectionate nephew.

The uncle replied:

My Dear Nephew—The needful is not ready. Your affectionate uncle.

It is pleasant that affection should survive pecuniary embarrassments, as it did in the case of Samuel Foote's mother and himself:

My Dear Sam—I am in prison for debt; come and assist your loving mother.
E. FOOTE.

Dear Mother—So I am; which prevents his duty being paid to his loving mother by her affectionate son. SAM FOOTE.

A nobleman was deeply in love with a "lady fair." He met her one evening at a crowded ball, and as he could not get an opportunity of talking to her he contrived to slip into her hand a piece of paper with the two words, "Will you?" written upon it.

The reply was equally brief:

"Won't I!"

In winter the suburbanite longs for his lawn mower; in the summer he thinks how much nicer it would be to be pushing his snow shovel.

MAGAZINE READERS

SUNSET MAGAZINE beautifully illustrated, good stories and articles about California and all the Far West. **$1.50 a year**

CAMERA CRAFT devoted each month to the artistic reproduction of the best work of amateur and professional photographers. **$1.00 a year**

ROAD OF A THOUSAND WONDERS a book of 75 pages, containing 120 colored photographs of picturesque spots in California and Oregon. **$0.75**

Total . . . $3.25

All for $1.50

Address all orders to
SUNSET MAGAZINE
Flood Building San Francisco

Beecher's Defense to Be Published.

From Leslie's Weekly.

The death of Theodore Tilton is the death of the last of the principals concerned in the Beecher trial of 1875. The principals were Beecher and Mrs. Beecher, Tilton and Mrs. Tilton, and Mr. Frank Moulton. It has always been understood in Plymouth Church and among Mr. Beecher's intimate friends that not all the facts were stated in court which might be stated in his defense, and the reason given was that there was a relation of Mrs. Beecher to the case which he was unwilling should be stated until after the death of all the principals. That situation has arisen. Lyman Abbott's biography of him, therefore, did not contain all the facts. After the trial was over it was said that Mr. Beecher wrote out a full statement of his defense, deposited it in a safe under the care of some of his friends, with the request to publish it after all the principals had passed away. There is a story, therefore, yet to be told—a story which, it has been said, would clear his reputation in the minds of that small minority that refused to believe him innocent. Theodore Tilton was an exile for the remainder of his life. That fact alone has some significance. We state these facts on what seems the best authority.

Visiting cards and Wedding invitations at the COLUMBIAN office. tf

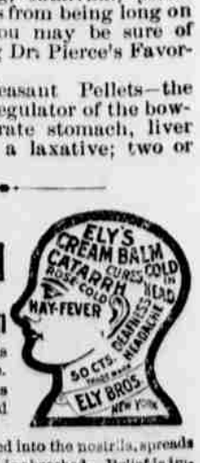
Don't forget that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, for woman's weaknesses and delicate ailments, is not a patent or secret medicine, being the "Favorite Prescription" of a regular educated and graduated physician, engaged in the practice of his chosen specialty—that of diseases of women—that its ingredients are printed in plain English on every bottle wrapper; that it is the only medicine especially designed for the cure of women's diseases that contains no alcohol, and the only one that has a professional endorsement worth more than all the so-called "testimonials" ever published for other medicines. Send for the endorsements, they are free for the asking.

A little book of some of these endorsements will be sent to any address, postpaid, and absolutely free if you request same by postal card or letter, of Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

If you suffer from periodical headache, backache, dizziness, pain or dragging down sensation low down in the abdomen, weak back, have disagreeable and weakening, catarrhal, pelvic drain, or in distress from being long on your feet, then you may be sure of benefit from taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets—the best laxative and regulator of the bowels. They invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. One a laxative; two or three a cathartic.

Nasal CATARRH
In all its stages.
Ely's Cream Balm



cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

FARM AND GARDEN

LEAF SPOT DISEASE.

It Attacks Apple Trees—Is Prominent In Midsummer.

There are several species of fungi that attack apple leaves, producing brown, circular spots that range from mere specks to spots one-fourth of an inch in diameter and in some cases much larger, as here shown. The disease may begin to appear in the spring soon after the young leaves unfold, but the spots are usually more prominent between midsummer and the end of the season. This diseased condition causes the leaves to drop prematurely, frequently leaving the trees denuded in early autumn, six weeks or two months

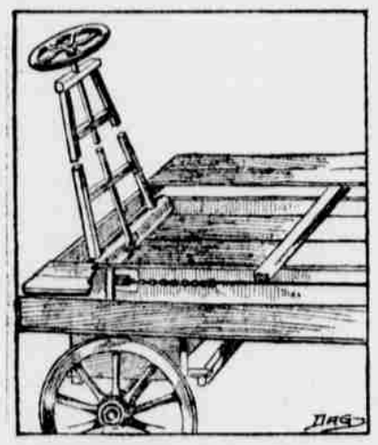
UNSPRAYED APPLE LEAVES.
[Affected with leaf spot disease.]

before the normal period of leaf fall. Trees thus deprived of their foliage cease activity, and as a result the fruit is small and not properly matured, the buds for the crops of the following year are weakened and in some cases not fully developed, and the life of the tree is materially shortened. These leaf diseases are partly responsible for the failure of the trees to produce crops and for the early decline of the orchard.

One of the most striking results of spraying an apple orchard is the effect on the foliage. These leaf diseases are largely prevented by applications of bordeaux mixture, and the foliage remains fresh and green long after unsprayed trees are defoliated. This was true of all the demonstration blocks in the Ozarks during the past season. The unsprayed trees began to shed their leaves in July and were practically defoliated by the last of August, a month before the time to pick the crop.—W. M. Scott, Bureau of Plant Industry.

Braking on a High Load.

Teamsters and farmers who haul hay on roads where a brake is necessary will no doubt appreciate the idea embodied in the following hint, credited to a writer in the Prairie Farmer: So construct a brake that it may be operated from the top of the load of hay or forage. In order to do this build the standard of the rack as high as the



BRAKE FOR A HAY WAGON.

load is liable to be. Secure a gas pipe or rod about one inch in diameter and fasten it in strap iron bearings on the standard. Surmount it with a small balance wheel keyed firmly. At the lower end of the rod attach a chain, which is passed over a pulley in the side of the bed and continued to the brake lever on the rear wheels.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A New Orleans woman was thin.

Because she did not extract sufficient nourishment from her food.

She took *Scott's Emulsion.*

Result:

She gained a pound a day in weight.

ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND $1.00

KIPLING AND AMERICANS.

Says We Are the Finest People on Surface of the Globe.

Let there be no misunderstanding about the matter. I love this people, and if any contemptuous criticism has to be done I will do it myself. My heart has gone out to them beyond all other peoples; and for the life of me I cannot tell why. They are bleeding-raw at the edges, almost more conceited than the English, vulgar with a massive vulgarity which is as though the Pyramids were coated with Christmas cake sugar works.

Cocksure they are, lawless and as casual as they are cocksure; but I love them, and I realized it when I met an Englishman who laughed that they were all wrong, from the tariff to their go-as-you-please civil service, and beneath the consideration of a true Briton.

"I admit everything," said I. "Their government's provisional; their law's the motion of the moment; their railways are made of hairpins and matchsticks, and most of their good luck lies in their woods and mines and rivers and not in their brains; but for all that they be the biggest, finest and best people on the surface of the globe!

"Just you wait a hundred years and see how they'll behave when they've had the screw put on them and have forgotten a few of the patriarchal teachings of the late Mister George Washington.

"Wait till the Anglo-American-German-Jew—the Man of the Future—is properly equipped. He'll have just the least little kink in his hair now and again; he'll carry the English lungs above the Teuton feet that can walk forever; and he will wave long, thin, bony Yankee hands, with the big blue veins on the wrist, from one end of the earth to the other.

"He'll be the finest writer, poet and dramatist, 'specially dramatist, that the world as it recollects itself has ever seen. By virtue of his Jew blood—just a little drop—he'll be a musician and painter, too.

"At present there is too much balcony and too little Romeo in the life plays of his fellow citizens. Later on, when the proportion is adjusted and he sees the possibilities of his land, he will produce things that will make the effete East stare.

"He will also be a complex and highly composite administrator. There is nothing known to man that he will not be, and his country will sway the world with one foot as a man tilts a seesaw plank."—From "American Notes."

Dr. William Henry Perkin,

who was knighted by King Edward, is one of the greatest chemists of Great Britain and is famous as the founder of the aniline or coal-tar industry. He discovered the aniline colors in 1856 and through this discovery the dyeing industry has been completely revolutionized.

London's Social Climber.

The social climber in London must, says the Ladies' Field, start equipped with a mansion in one of the most fashionable West End squares, a place in the country, five motor cars, several horses and carriages, three tiaras and a very thick skin.

The labor members of the British parliament have resolved to begin a pro-Zulu campaign throughout the country. They hold that Natal and not the Zulu is responsible for the present rebellion.

Health Cult Unhealthy.

The pursuit of health, like the morphia habit or drunkenness, grows on people, till it really becomes a vice. Continuous thought and anxiety about one's health is extremely bad for the constitution, and undermines it quicker than port wine.—The Queen.

At the present rate of consumption it is reckoned that the world's supply of coal will last 1,000 years. The annual production amounts to 823,617,826 metric tons.

The negroes of Tahiti, one of the Society Islands in the South Pacific, play the flute with the nose instead of the mouth.

ABOLISHING ANARCHISM

Bonaparte Proposes Extreme Penalty.

THE LASH FOR OTHERS

Secretary of the Navy Declares That These Are Only Means to Stamp Out Anarchy—Free Discussion of Acts of Public Servants, He Says, Is Necessary to a Free Country.

In a speech at Cumberland, Md., on "Anarchism and Its Remedy," Secretary of the Navy Charles J. Bonaparte suggested the death penalty for Anarchists who seek to take life and whipping and imprisonment for less serious offences. He said:

"We must not imagine that the extradition of Anarchists will rid us of anarchism. A 'concert of the Powers' will not suffice to destroy Anarchism any more than the like 'concert' existing now for many years has sufficed to destroy them.

"In any event, to discourage or even forbid a free expression of pub-

Charles J. Bonaparte.

lic opinion as to public men would certainly not destroy or even check Anarchism.

"There was and is much more to be said in favor of those restrictions on immigration which are intended to shut out foreign anarchists from our shores, and it was undoubtedly well to arm the Federal Executive with wider powers to deport or otherwise rid the country of disloyal or turbulent aliens, whether these call themselves 'Anarchists' or not.

"The fewer of such people we have in our midst the better, and, although I do not believe it will ever prove practicable to slam the door in the face of anything like all of them, all that we can bar out will be so much gain. But, while we may thus reduce the number of our Anarchists, it is sadly certain that we cannot thus get rid of anarchism. We have now a homemade brand of the article, and, although the original 'plant' of this 'infant industry' was undoubtedly imported, the domestic product is large enough to gravely trouble us.

"On Anarchists the death penalty should be unequivocally imposed by law and inflexibly executed whenever the prisoner has sought, directly or indirectly, to take life. For offences of less gravity I advise a comparatively brief but very vigorous imprisonment, characterized by complete seclusion, deprivation of all comfort and denial of any form of distraction, and which could be to my mind advantageously supplemented by a sever but not a public whipping. The lash of all punishments, most clearly shows the culprit that he suffers for what his fellowmen hold odious and disgraceful, and not merely for reasons of public policy.

"Any abridgement from fear of the Anarchists of that freedom of speech and of the press guaranteed us by our State and Federal constitutions would be neither a wise nor a worthy policy; but these privileges in no wise shield counsellors of crime or instigators of disorder and rebellion.

"Any changes, however, sweeping, in our laws and government, however wild or grotesque, advanced to justify them, provided the method of change be orderly and lawful; but a published writing recommending the murder of the Chief Magistrate and the violent overthrow of the Government is a seditious libel at common law, and there is no good reason why public utterance of spoken words of the same purport should not be made a like offence by statue.

"The final and most truly vital condition of success in ridding our country of anarchism in practice is that American public opinion should recognize the utter emptiness, the inherent folly of its theory and of all the kindred ready-made, furnished-while-you-wait schemes for the social regeneration of mankind."

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

MAKING SOAP.

The Modern Process Much Like the Old Time Method.

Our great-grandmothers used to make their own soap by the following process: A barrel was raised off the ground sufficiently high to allow a tub to be placed under it, and the bottom of the barrel was perforated with small holes. It was then filled with wood ashes, and now and then a bucket of water was thrown on them, which found its way into the tub beneath. As the water percolated through the ashes it dissolved the potash and soda which are always found in the ashes of plants, and thus a solution was attained which was put into an iron boiler with a quantity of grease fat and the mixture boiled for an hour or longer. Salt was then added, and as the mixture cooled a solid layer of curd soap solidified on the top of the water.

The modern process of soap making is practically identical, only instead of ashes a weak solution of caustic soda or lye is used. Fats and oils are boiled along with this lye, and the mixture is kept constantly agitated. As the temperature increases stronger lye is used until the operation is completed. Salt is then added, and as soap is insoluble in salt water it rises to the top of the soda liquor. The lye is then run off and a fresh solution of soda added, after which the soap is again boiled. The boilers are then left for several hours to allow impurities to settle, and the soap is finally run off into molds and cut into bars.

Fancy soaps are generally made by remelting ordinary soap and adding coloring matter and perfumes.

Glycerin is an important byproduct of soap making. Mostly all fats consist of glycerin and stearic acid. When they are boiled with soda the soda extracts the stearic acid from the glycerin, and the latter is run off with the soda liquor when the first boiling is completed, but it is subsequently recovered by distillation.—Minneapolis Journal.

Thought He Was a Butter Expert.

At a party the hostess said to a guest: "I want you to entertain Mr. Blank a little. He looks bored to death. I will introduce him, and you must try to amuse him. You know his strong point is butter, on which he has written a book."

The lady guest graciously undertook the task of entertaining the man, inwardly wondering that he should be so interested in butter—of which she knew very little—when his face indicated a mind given to much profound thinking.

However, with butter in view, she began on the weather, gradually got to the country, then on to a farm, from that to cows and at last to butter. The man looked more bored than ever, the magic word butter producing not the slightest effect, and he left her somewhat abruptly and soon withdrew from the house.

"I did my best," she explained to the hostess. "I went through agonies to prove that I was deeply interested in butter, but it was all in vain."

"Butter!" exclaimed the hostess. "What possessed you to talk to that man, of all men, on butter? I told you he had just written a book on Buddha, and I knew how deeply you two were interested in the same subject."

And they said in chorus, "Gracious!"—Strand Magazine.

Feeding Dairy Cows.

Experiments have shown that 60 per cent of all the feed a dairy cow can eat is appropriated to sustain her body. If a cow is fed to 70 per cent of her capacity only 10 per cent of the ration can be used for milk production. Liberal feeding is necessary, but its profitable extent depends on the individual animal. Successful dairying depends fully as much on the feeder as on the cow. A proportion of two-fifths roughage is widely and successfully used. Of course feed stuffs must be chosen to balance well and with an eye to their market value.—Farming.

Killing Goldenrod.

Years ago we bought a farm that had one field so thickly covered with goldenrod that ten acres would not have pastured a goose. There was absolutely no grass. We mowed it off and put about five sheep to the acre and fed enough wheat bran to keep them in a thriving condition, and the next season a finer blue grass pasture was never seen, says a writer in National Stockman and Farmer. They had killed "every last plant." The cows won't eat it, and it is fortunate that they will not, for if they did no use could be made of their milk, but sheep like it and will thrive on the young growth.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL

FOR PILES,
ONE APPLICATION BRINGS RELIEF.
SAMPLE MAILED FREE.

At Druggists, 25 cents, or mailed. Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

NERVOUS DEBILITY,

Vital Weakness and Prostration from overwork and other causes. Humphreys' Homeopathic Specific No. 28, in use over 40 years, the only successful remedy. $1 per vial, or special package for serious cases, $5. Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Humphreys' Med. Co., William & John Sts., N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA Railroad.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT SEPTEMBER 25, 1904.

Trains leave EASTON as follows:

For Nescopeck and Wilkes-Barre, 7:50, 10:30 a. m., 2:43 (4:28 Nescopeck only), 6:20 p. m. week-days.

For Catawissa and Sunbury, 8:25, 11:47 a. m., 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week days; Sundays 4:07 p. m.

For Pittston and Scranton as follows: 7:50 10:46 a. m., 2.43, 6.20 p. m. week-days.

For Pottsville, Reading and Philadelphia, 7:50 a. m., 4:28 p. m. week days.

For Hazleton, 7:50 10:46 a. m., 4.28, 6.20 p. m. week days.

For Lewisburg, Milton, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Renovo, and Ridgway 11 47 a. m. week days; Lock Haven only, 8:25 a. m. 4:07 p. m.; for Williamsport and intermediate stations, 8:25, 11:47 a. m. 4:07, 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. Sundays.

For Bellefonte, Tyrone, Philipsburg, and Clearfield, 8:25, 11:47 a. m., week days.

For Harrisburg and intermediate stations 8.25, 11:47 a. m., 4.07, 7:25 p. m. week days; 4:07 p. m. Sundays.

For Philadelphia (via Harrisburg), Baltimore and Washington 8.25, 11 47 a. m., 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week days; Sundays, 4:07 p. m.

For Pittsburg (via Harrisburg), 8:25 a. m., 4.07 7:25 p. m. week days; 4:07 daily; via Lewistown Junction, 8:25, 11:47 a. m. week-days; via Lock Haven, 8:25, 11:47 a. m. week-days.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY.

In effect Nov. 17, 1904.
TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays 7.27 via West Milton; 11:30 a m, via East Mahanoy; 3.29 p m via West Milton.

For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.27 a m 3.29 p m.

For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7:27 a m 3.29 p. m.

For Catawissa weekdays 7.27, 11:28 a m 12.20, 7.00, p. m.

For Rupert weekdays 7.27, 11.28 a. m. 12 20 3.29, 7.00, p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG:

Leave New York via Philadelphia 9.05 a m., and via Easton 9.10a. m.
Leave Philadelphia 10.21a. m.
Leave Reading 12.15 p. m.
Leave Pottsville 12.55 p. m.
Leave Tamaqua 1.49 p. m..
Leave Williamsport weekdays 10.00 a m, 4.30 p. m.
Leave Catawissa weekdays, 6.36, 8.20 a. m. 1.30, 3.32 p.m.
Leave Rupert, weekdays, 6.44, 8.28, 11.40 a. m. 1.38, 3.40 6.21 p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY R. R.
From Chestnut Street Ferry.
For South st. see timetables at stations.

WEEKDAYS.

ATLANTIC CITY.	ATLANTIC CITY.	CAPE MAY, AND OCEAN CITY
7:30 a. m. Lcl.	4:00 p. m. Exp.	8:50 a. m.
9:00 a. m. Exp	(60 Minutes)	4:15 p. m.
11:20 a. m. Exp.	5:00 p. m. Exp.	5:00 p. m.
2:00 p. m. Exp.	5:00 p. m. Lcl.	SEA ISLE CITY
	7:15 p. m. Exp.	8:50 a. m.

SUNDAYS.

ATLANTIC CITY	ATLANTIC CITY.	CAPE MAY OCEAN CITY AND SEA ISLE CITY
8:00 a. m. Lcl.	5:00 p. m. Lcl.	8:45 a. m.
9:00 a. m. Exp.	7:15 p. m. Exp.	
10:00 a. m. Exp.		

Detailed time tables at ticket offices, 13th and Chestnut St.s., 834 Chestnut St., 1005 Chestnut St., 609 South 3rd St., 3962 Market St., and at Stations.

Union Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

A. T. DICE, Gen'l Supt. EDSON J. WEEKS, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Columbia & Montour El. Ry.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT

June 1 1904, and until Further Notice.

Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Lime Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows:

A. M. ¶5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9.00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2.20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, *(9:40) 10:20 *(11:00)

Leaving depart from Berwick one hour from time as given above, commencing at 6:00 a. m.

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 5:30, 6:15, †7:00, ‡8:00, 9:20, †10:00, †11:00, 12:00.

P. M. 1:00, †2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, †7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:20, *(11:00)

Cars returning depart from Catawissa 20 miuutes from time as given above.

First car leaves Market Square for Berwick on Sundays at 7:00 a. m.

First car for Catawissa Sundays 7:00 a. m.

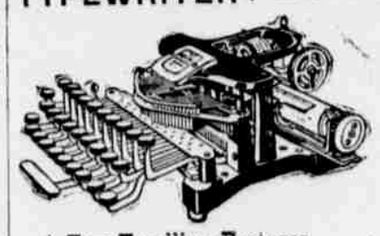
First car from Berwick for Bloom Sundays leaves at 8:00 a. m

First car leaves Catawissa Sundays at 7:30 a. m.

¶From Power House.
*Saturday night only.
†P. R. R. Connection.

WM. TERWILLIGER, Superintendent.

THE POSTAL TYPEWRITER $25.00



A Few Excelling Features

First-class in material and workmanship.
Uses universal key board—writes 84 characters.
Simple construction—Fewest parts.
Alignment positive and permanent.
Extra great manifolding power.
Unexcelled for mimeograph stencil cutting.
Inked by ribbon, as in $100 machine
Visible writing—no carriage to lift.
Style of type changed if desired in few seconds.
Light, easily carried—weighs only 10½ pounds.
The lowest priced practical typewriter.
Every machine fully guaranteed.
Why pay $100 for a typewriter when the Postal, which will do just the same work as well, as easily and as quickly will cost you only $25.
Why tie up that $75 where you derive no benefit from it?
This machine can be seen at the COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

Postal Typewriter Company
Norwalk Conn

LACKAWANNA Railroad.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

In Effect March 1st., 1904.

EAST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M
NORTHUMBERLAND	*6 45	10 00	1:30	*5 25
Cameron	6 56	....	12 41	5 37
Danville	7 05	10 19	2 11	5 47
Catawissa	7 19	10 32	2 25	6 01
Rupert	7 24	10 37	2 29	6 06
Bloomsburg	7 31	10 41	2 33	6 10
Espy	7 36	10 46	2 38	6 15
Lime Ridge	7 41	10 51	2 43	6 20
Willow Grove	7 45	....	12 56	....
Briarcreek	7 48	....	12 59	6 27
Berwick	7 54	11 02	3 05	6 33
Beach Haven	8 00	11 07	3 10	6 38
Hick's Ferry	8 08	11 12	3 16	6 47
Shickshinny	8 20	11 25	3 28	6 59
Hunlock's	8 30	....	3 38	7 09
Nanticoke	8 37	11 39	3 45	7 16
Avondale	8 40	....	3 48	7 22
Plymouth	8 44	11 47	3 52	7 25
Plymouth Junction	8 47	....	3 55	....
Kingston	8 55	11 55	4 00	7
Luzerne	8 58	11 58	4 05	7 42
Forty Fort	9 00	....	4 07	....
Wyoming	9 05	12 05	4 12	7
West Pittston	9 10	....	4 17	7 53
Susquehanna Ave	9 13	12 11	4 20	7 56
Pittston	9 19	12 14	4 24	8 01
Duryea	9 23	....	4 29	8 06
Old Forge	9 26	....	4 32	8 10
Taylor	9 32	....	4 40	8 17
SCRANTON	*9 45	12 35	4 50	*8 25
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

WEST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
SCRANTON	6 35	10 20	1 55	*6 40
Taylor	6 44	10 30	2 03	6 4
Old Forge	6 50	10 36	2 10	6 55
Duryea	6 53	10 39	2 13	6 58
Pittston	6 57	10 44	2 17	7 02
Susquehanna Ave	7 00	10 47	2 19	7 04
West Pittston	7 04	10 51	2 23	7 07
Wyoming	7 09	10 56	2 27	7 12
Forty Fort	....	....	f2 31	....
Luzerne	7 16	11 02	2 34	7 19
Kingston	7 24	11 08	2 40	7 25
Plymouth Junction	....	....	....	....
Plymouth	7 33	11 17	2 49	7 34
Avondale	7 37	....	2 54	....
Nanticoke	7 41	11 25	2 58	7 42
Hunlock's	7 47	11 34	3 06	7 48
Shickshinny	7 57	11 44	3 20	7 58
Hick's Ferry	8 08	f11 54	3 30	f8 09
Beach Haven	8 14	12 00	3 37	8 14
Berwick	8 22	12 07	3 44	8 20
Briarcreek	....	f12 12	f3 50	....
Willow Grove	....	....	f3 54	f8 29
Lime Ridge	8 28	f8 18	3 58	8 33
Espy	....	12 23	4 06	8 39
Bloomsburg	8 45	12 29	4 12	8 45
Rupert	8 49	12 34	4 15	8 50
Catawissa	8 53	12 38	4 20	8 55
Danville	9 07	12 51	4 33	9 10
Cameron	9 14	f1 01	4 43	....
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 25	*1 12	f4 55	9 35
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡ Stops on signal or notice to conductor.

E. M. RINE, Supt. T. W. LEE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect May 1st 1906, 12:05 a. m.

NORTHWARD.

	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	21 A.M
	†	†	‡	
Bloomsburg D L & W	9 00	2 37	6 15	6 06
Bloomsburg P & R	9 02	2 39	6 17	....
Bloomsburg Main St	9 05	2 42	6 20	....
Paper Mill	9 15	2 52	6 30	6 20
Light Street	9 18	2 55	6 34	6 25
Orangeville	9 26	3 03	6 43	6 50
Forks	9 36	3 13	6 53	7 08
Zaners	fs 40	f3 17	6 57	7 15
Stillwater	9 48	3 25	7 03	7 40
Benton	9 56	3 33	7 13	8 10
Edsons	10 00	3 37	7 17	8 20
Coles Creek	10 03	3 40	7 21	8 16
Laubachs	10 08	3 45	7 3.	8 40
Grass Mere Park	f10 10	3 47	7 33	....
Central	10 15	3 52	7 41	9 05
Jamison City	10 18	3 55	7 45	9 15

SOUTHWARD.

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	22 A.M.
	†	†	†	‡	
Jamison City	5 50	10 48	4 35	7 00	11 30
Central	5 53	10 51	4 38	7 03	11 45
Grass Mere Park	f6 01	17 12	f4 47	f11 00	....
Laubachs	6 03	11 02	4 48	7 13	11 58
Coles Creek	f6 12	11 06	4 53	7 22	12 05
Edsons	6 14	f11 09	f4 56	f7 24	12 1u
Benton	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12 35
Stillwater	6 28	11 21	5 08	7 38	12 45
Zaners	f6 35	f11 29	5 17	f7 45	12 58
Forks	6 39	11 33	5 21	7 49	1 00
Orangeville	6 50	11 4	5 31	8 00	1 30
Light Street	7 00	11 50	39	8 10	1 45
Paper Mill	6 03	11 58	5 42	8 13	1 50
Bloom. Main St	7 13	12 02	5 53	8 23	2 05
Bloom. P & R	7 18	12 05	5 55	8 28	2 10
Bloom. D L & W	7 20	12 10	6 00	8 30	2 15

Trains No. 21 and 22, mixed, second class.
† Daily except Sunday. ‡ Daily. ¶ Sunday only. f Flag stop.

W. C. SNYDER, Supt.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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12-10-1y

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THE DIAMOND BRAND.
Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chi-ches-ter's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

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CASNOW &

STRONGEST BANK IN THE COUNTY

Capital $100,000. Undivided Profits $30.000. Surplus $150,000.

First National Bank,

OF BLOOMSBURG, PA.

MAKE NO MISTAKE BUT DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS IN THE STRONGEST BANK.

OFFICERS:

W. M. Low, President. J. M. Staver, Vice President.
E. B. Tustin, Vice President. E. F. Carpenter, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

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E. B. Tustin,	Fred Ikeler,	Geo. S. Robbins,	S. C. Creasy,
J. M Staver,	M. I. Low,	Louis Gross,	H. V. Hower.

THE COLUMBIAN.

ESTABLISHED 1866.
THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
At Bloomsburg, the County Seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

GEO. E. ELWELL, EDITOR.
GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

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All communications should be addressed THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1907

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION

Democratic State Committee Rooms,

Harrisburg, Pa., June 14, 1907.

In pursuance of the action of the Democratic State Central Committee, at a special meeting held in this city on Thursday, June 13, 1907, notice is hereby given that the Democratic State Convention will meet at 11 o'clock A. M., in the Lyceum Theatre,

Harrisburg, Thursday, June 27, 1907

The business for which the convention is called will be to place in nomination a candidate for STATE TREASURER and act upon and determine such other matters, pertaining to the welfare and success of the party in Pennsylvania, as may be properly brought before it.

CHAS. P. DONNELLY, Chairman.
P. GRAY MEEK, Sec.

HOW DID THEY GET THEIR PULL?

What hold had the Crpitol contractors that they could get payment of their bills in advance of their approval? Getting pay at all for some of it was bad enough; getting pay for any of it in advance was amazing.

It was testified before the Investigating Committee yesterday that in Treasurer Mathues' time bills involving an expenditure of nearly $5,000,000 were settled before they had been approved by or entered in the records of the Department of Public Grounds and Buildings. Payments under such circumstances involved great risks, which would not be taken without extraordinary reasons. The money went to Sanderson and the contractors for the metallic cases.

It is true the most if not all of this large sum was paid out after a Democratic Treasurer had been elected and before he took office. But what was the hurry? If the contractors had been properly awarded the work and had properly done it, if all the transaction had been proper and lawful, those contractors had no reason to fear they would would not get their money under one State Treasurer as well as under another.

But these conditions were not fulfilled. The contractors knew it, and they knew as well that under the then incoming Treasurer they were liable to be held up for explanations at least. Did Treasurer Mathues know all this? Did he complacently pay out these millions of dollars in advance of the approval of bills because the contractors might meet with trouble at the hands of his successor in the office? What other reason had he for taking such a risk?

And why should he have done it for that reason? If he had any business in the Treasury Department it was to protect and care for the interests of the State and not those of the contractors. What pull had these contractors and how did they get it? This is something that needs explanation or exposure.

—*Phila. Press.*

Governor Stuart has signed the appropriation bills which give the Bloomsburg hospital $3000, and the Berwick hospital $2000.

Pennypacker and the Frauds.

The newspapers of the State shows a suspicious anxiety to exculpate Governor Pennypacker from blame in connection with the graft operations in the construction of the capitol. They would have the public believe that he was imposed upon in some mysterious way and beguiled into the participation in the crimes. We can see no reason for such an opinion It is possible that he received no part of the loot. All obligations are not discharged in the same kind of currency. In the early history of Pennsylvania vast tracts of land were purchased with trifles which took the fancies of the Indians. Pennypacker was satisfied with flattery and promises of future party favors and betrayed the people for such substantial remuneration.

But he was guilty in the full sense of the word. He knew the treasury was being robbed and assented to the crime for the reason that he imagined political advantage would accrue to himself. Huston and Sanderson and Cassell wanted cash while he wanted flattery and office. Each thought he was getting what he desired and if William H. Berry had not been elected State Treasurer in 1905 their expectations would have been fulfilled. In other words if the frauds had not been exposed the architect and favored contractors would have acquired wealth almost beyond the dreams of avarice and Pennypacker would have ended his evil life on the Supreme bench where for years he would have been exchanging judicial decisions for undeserved compliments.

That Pennypacker knew that wrongs were being perpetrated is made plain by his actions immediately following the exposures. While others concerned were panic stricken he simply summoned courage and cunning to deny and explain. It was he who wrote the plea in avoidance signed by himself and Auditor General Snyder and organized the penny-a-mile excursions to fool the people. But for those things the machine ticket would have been defeated last fall and some of the conspirators would already be serving sentences in the penitentiary. A man with sufficient cunning to devise and carry out such a scheme is no "Simple Simon," and if Pennypacker doesn't go to the penitentiary it will be because of a flagrant miscarriage of justice.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

There is war on in the Republican local camp. Judge Kurtz stirred up trouble by his speech at the recent committee meeting, and now J. C. Millard is answering some of the Judge's charges through the newspapers. That there is blood in it is indicated by the fact that Millard's article isgetting personal in some of its questions put to Kurtz.

The Song of the Hair

There are four verses. Verse 1. Ayer's Hair Vigor stops falling hair. Verse 2. Ayer's Hair Vigor makes the hair grow. Verse 3. Ayer's Hair Vigor cures dandruff. Verse 4. Ayer's Hair Vigor makes the scalp healthy, and keeps it so. It is a regular hair-food; this is the real secret of its wonderful success.

The best kind of a testimonial—"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. CHERRY PECTORAL.

WASHINGTON

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C. June 17, 1907.

Oldest member of the Senate in point of service and oldest but one in years, Senator John T. Morgan died at his home in this city last week. Senator Morgan was eighty-three years old, and was one of the most remarkable features in the Senate on either side. His record in public life was a remarkable one. He was born in 1824 on June 28th and was admitted to the bar in 1845. He was an ardent southerner and was a delegate to the secession Congress in 1861. At the outbreak of the war he entered the Confederate service as a colonel and in 1863 was made a brigadier general. He was chosen a presidential elector in 1876 and entered the Senate the next year. He occupied a commanding position in that body almost from his first entrance and was regarded as one of the best lawyers and most thoroughly informed men on national and international topics during his whole term of service. He made a special study of the Isthmian canal problem and was early an ardent advocate of the Nicaraguan route. If it had rested with him the canal would have been commenced by the Nicaragua route years ago and probably would be finished by this time. Up to the close of the last congress, he was a tireless worker and a fearless debater, and one of the features of his last session was his relentless pursuit of William Nelson Cromwell as a witness before the Canal Committee.

Senator Morgan will in all probability be succeeded in the Senate by ex-Representative Bankhead who was beaten after a hard fight in the last election for the House by young Richmond Pearson Hobson, now the junior member of the Alabama delegation.

***

There is every prospect of a lively time this week before the public Lands Convention in Denver. This convention was originally engineered by some of the big interests that wanted to fight the President's public land policy in the west because it seriously interferes with their favorite pastime of stealing timber and mineral lands, principally coal lands, in the interests of the big trans-continental railroads. It was the original program to have all the states owning public land represented, and the delegates were to be chosen with a view to passing resolutions condemning the administration's public land policy. But the convention rather got away from its originators and to the great disgust of some of the moving spirits, the Governor of Colorado invited the government to send a number of representatives who were officially connected with the land problem. They included the Secretary of the Interior, F. H. Newell, the director of the Reclamation Service, Commissioner Ballinger of the Land Office and Gifford Pinchot, the Chief Forester. Having a tip from the administration, these gentlemen all accepted and as they have been invited to address the convention, they will each of them go primed with at least one speech on the land policy and the question of forest reserves. They will be in a position to do a great deal of missionary work and show the delegates to the convention that the real object of the administration is not to take the public land away from the people and lock it up in forest reserves but to create forest reserves that can be used by the settlers for legitimate timber cutting, to reforest denuded areas and foster irrigation and all other legitimate means for developing the arid west. Of course the President is accused of trying to control the convention from Washington, but it is probable he will make it a much more useful body in educating the public on land problems than its originators ever intended it should be.

***

A report of immense interest to all iron producing communities has been received by the Department of Commerce and Labor from Consul O. H. Baker of Sydney, N. S. W. It contains the details of a process in use there for making iron and steel direct from the ore without the intervening process of making it into pig iron. The technical details of the process are not of general interest, bnt the Department of Commerce and Labor has a record of them for the benefit of those interested. The chief point is that the new process not only greatly shortens the time of making steel and maleable iron, but is cheaper than the old method in first cost without counting the cutting out of the intervening process. The subject has been reported on by several expert engineers and there seems every reason to believe that it will be as important a development in the iron industry as was the introduction of the Bessemer converter.

***

One of the most important conferences under the Pure Food law that has yet been held, took place at the Department of Agriculture this week. It was a gathering of fifteen delegates representing the Association of Food Manufacturers. This association covers nearly every manufactured food product, but the firms most interested in the present hearing were the manufacturers of cider, mincemeat, pie filling, catsups, pickles and the like. They were all men who did a big business in what is known in the trade as "bulk goods", that is to say products sold to the smaller manufacturers in barrels and big packages. The burden of their complaint was benzoate of soda. This is a preservative that the manufacturers of such goods have been in the habit of using with a lavish hand and it is about as effective in preserving all sorts of food products as the Egyptian enbalming process is in making mummies. What effect benzoate of soda has on the human stomach is open to question. Dr. Wiley of the Department of Agriculture has tried it on his famous "poison squad" and says that it is deleterious. The manufacturers say it is harmless and that they cannot do business without it. They want the Department to allow them to continue its use till something equally good and cheap, especially cheap is found to take its place. The decision of the Department has not yet been rendered, but if the claims of the manufacturers are true that being deprived of this preservative will drive them out of the business, it looks very much as though they were doomed to extinction.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

WHEAT CROP.

The Shortage May Be 200, 000,000 Bushels.

But There Will Be Plenty for Domestic Use and Some for Export.

The June report of the Federal Department of Agriculture showed that there had been a further decline of 5.4 per cent. in the condition of winter wheat during May, and the indicated yield was 370,000,000 bushels, against 493,000,000 bushels harvested last year. Weather conditions since the outset of June, while largely unseasonable, have been generally more favorable for wheat than in May, and there has probably been some improvement since the data were gathered for the government report. As to spring wheat, the report shows the planted area to be 16, 464.000 acres, which is 1,242,000 acres less than from which last year's crop of 242,000,000 bushels was harvested. The condition of 88.7 is high, but not so good as a year ago, when the June average was 93.4. The report on the whole was better than many of the bull speculators had anticipated and its publication was followed by considerable liquidation in the markets. Putting the most hopeful construction upon the figures, however, it is evident that the wheat crop will fall more than 200,000,000 bushels below that of last year; but unless there shall be further deterioration there will be no shortage of supplies to meet domestic requirements and a fair demand for export, as the reduced yield will will be supplemented by large stocks carried over from the 1906 crop.

The time was when all the spars and masts used in constructing vessels on the Delaware were rafted down the Delaware river and the Susquehanna river, the first raft that ever came down the Delaware having been a raft of spars. Now they are brought from the Pacific coast by rail, a load of spars over 100 feet in length and from two to three feet in thickness having reached Philadelphia over the Pennsylvania railroad last week. Inspections were made here and there along the line to ascertain whether the monsters were properly loaded. The safe transportation of such bulky stuff for so long a distance is regarded by railroads as somewhat of a feat to be proud of.

—Waverly *Free Press.*

SHIRT :-: ARISTOCRATS!

This summer will be the hey day of handsome shirts. Fashion decrees that these outlets for Men's taste shall be things of beauty. And no more beautiful ready to wear shirts have ever been shown than we are offering now. There are soft hand woven French Madras or finely spun Percales, in matchless color combinations, and exceptionally attractive designs in the finest products of the domestic looms. All colors, all rich, all refined and at prices within the reach of all ready to wear shirt buyers. $1.00, $1.50, $2.00. A full line of Coat Shirts.

TOWNSEND'S NEW STORE.

THE EXTRAORDINARY —IN— Summer Wash Suits

If you'll come in and let us show you these new and delightful WASH SUITS, we promise you a most enjoyable hour.

By far the greatest selection to be found anywhere in this section comprising all the newest fads and fancies in Lawns, Shrunken Muslin, Fine Swisses, Batiste and Fine Persian Lawns. The prices range from $2.00 to $17.50.

In the same showing you will find a beautiful array of Shirt Waists and Separate Skirts in all the newest styles and best fabrics at moderate prices.

But whether it be Suit or Skirt, Shirt Waists or materials to make, you owe it to yourself to COME and SEE before buying.

A GLANCE AT THE SUITS

At $5.00—Dotted Swiss Suits with different colors in floral designs, Lingerie waists with Dutchess effects, trimmed with German Lace and Insertion.

At $5.98—Suits of fine Lawn—Lingerie waists, tucked and trimmed with fillet lace, full skirt, with rows of fillet lace insertion.

At $5.98—A Jumper suit of light blue Batiste—beautifully made and a very stylish suit. Many of the popular suits in all the different colorings are shown from 5 to 5.75.

At $8.00—Princess Suit of fine white Lawn, beautifully sherred and trimmed with cluny lace.

THE WHITE DRESS SKIRTS

Larger variety— better values than ever, in a wide range of prices from $1.00 to $4.50. We mention a few;

At $1.00—Nine gored skirt of Shrunken Muslin, pleated at each seam, panel effect.

At $1.25—Linen finished shrunken muslin skirt, 11 gored, trimmed with straps of same material.

At $1.98—Skirt of fine quality, White Lawn tucked at yoke, knee and bottom.

At $3.00—Skirt of fine Linenette—strap trimming and inverted pleats.

At $4.50—White skirt of fine all Linen seven gores —pleated.

F. P. PURSEL.
BLOOMSBURG, - PENN'A.

Jayne's Expectorant Cures Coughs and Colds
For 75 years the favorite family medicine for throat and lungs.

EVANS' SHOE STORE.

Why not have the best?

40 Styles of beautiful Oxfords and Shoes to Select From.

SUMMER

Patent Leather, Vici Kid, Patent Colt, Gun Metal,

PRICES, $1.00 to $4.00

Styles and workmanship Supreme,

The Progressive Shoe Store

Chas. M. Evans

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20 1907

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 3, 1888.

J. Frank Parks has been licensed as local preacher of the A. M. E. Church.

Lafayette College has conferred the degree of Doctor of Science on Dr. J. P. Welsh.

Domer Geisinger of this office is confined to his home at Espy by an attact of lumbago.

E. J. Brown is now suppling his customers with a very fine article in the strawberry line.

Rev. J. R. Murphy caught an 18 inch black bass Monday evening, below the trolley bridge.

The bass season opened on Saturday. There have been a number of good catches reported.

Dr. W. P. Eveland of Willliamsport, will conduct the services in the M. E. Church next Sunday.

The diagram is open for commencement week exercises of the Normal, at Bidleman's book store.

H.V. White has been re-elected a trustee of State College, a position which he has filled very creditably for the past twenty-one years.

O. H. Yetter, director of music in the Bloom public schools, has declined an offer to take charge of the music department in the Clarion Normal School.

The wedding of Miss Jane Barkley and Mr. E. J. VanDorn takes place to-day at the bride's home on Market street. Mr. VanDorn is employed in Philadelphia.

D. E. Krum has purchased the Gem Steam laundry on Iron street from J. E. Fidler, and took immediate possession. Mr. Fidler will remain there for the present.

Ask for Allen's Foot Ease.

A powder for swollen, tired, hot, smarting feet. Sample sent FREE. Also Free Sample of the Foot-Ease Sanitary Corn-Pad, a new invention. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y. 5-30-4t

Danville has called a halt on the Ker Choo mixture. A moving picture show had to adjourn on Monday night on account of it. Bloomsburg is not entirely free from the stuff.

All the Seniors at the Normal have passed the Faculty examinations, and are before the State board this week. Twenty Middlers, and 25 Juniors failed to pass the Faculty.

The funeral expenses of the late Rev. A. E. Waldron, pastor of the A. M. E. Church, amounted to $136.75, and the church authorities appeal to the public to assist in defraying the same.

Members of the Wednesday Club were charmingly entertained at the home of Miss May McHenry at Stillwater on Wednesday. They left here about 9:30 in the automobiles of A. Z. Schoch, C. W. Funston and Paul E. Wirt.

E. F. Row intends to make further altherations and improvements in his barber shop, which will include all the latest modern appliances used in his business. He already has a fine shop and a big patronage.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Elwell Funk arrived here from Atlanta, Georgia last Sunday, and are visiting at the former's home above town. Mr. Funk has been a member of the faculty of the Georgia School of Technology for the past year.

JERSEYS

Combination and Golden Lad

FOR SALE—2 Cows, 3 Heifers and 12 Bulls.

S. E. NIVIN, Landenburg, Pa.

5-23-1y*

C. E. Smith of Wilkes-Barre and Miss Marion Klinger of the same city were married on Wednesday. Mr. Smith is now a prominent business man of Wilkes-Barre. He formerly resided in Bloomsburg where he worked in the tailor shop of N. S. Tingley.

Mr. A. E. Patterson, the undertaker and postmaster of Orangeville, and Miss Grace E. McGargel, the successful primary teacher of the Orangeville school, were united in holy wedlock by Rev. A. Houtz on Wednesday evening, June 12, at the home of the bride's parents.

The Miller building occupied by Tooley & Co. was sold at public auction by J. H. Maize, attorney, last Saturday, for $12,010. Roberts & Severance, proprietors of the Fair Store, were the purchasers. Tooley & Co's lease runs to April 1, 1909.

Here is Relief for Women.

Mother Gray, a nurse in New York, discovered an aromatic pleasant herb cure for women's ills, called AUSTRALIAN LEAF. It is the only certain monthly regulator. Cures female weaknesses and Backache, Kidney, Bladder and Urinary troubles. At all Druggists or by mail 50 cents. Sample FREE. Address, The Mother Gray Co., LeRoy, N. Y. 5-30-4t.

The commencement exercises at Wellesly College, Mass. will be held from June 21st to 25th. Among the graduates this year is Miss A. Marie Buckingham Biddle, of Fountain Springs.

Miss Ella G. Stewart of Orangeville will attend the commencement.

The 27th annual convention of the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the Susquehanna Synod of which the Lutheran church of this place is a part, was held last week at Montoursville. Among those taking an active part in the proceedings were Mrs. F. H. Jenkins and Mrs. G. P. Frymire of Bloomsburg.

President Coleman is calling attention to some of the town ordinances that are not being observed. Among them are the ones limiting speed of automobiles, forbidding riding bicycles on pavements, and forbidding sale of fire works before 4th of July.

There are several more that might be resurrected to advantage, one being that relating to spitting on pavements.

The Supreme Court recently affirmed the decision of the lower court in the case of Harper W. Agnew against the Albert Lewis Lumber Co. The case was tried in the Luzerne county court by Judge Terry, of Wyoming county, and the plaintiff was awarded a verdict for $3,750. The plaintiff had brought the suit to recover for timber cut and removed by the Albert Lewis Lumber Co. from twenty-three acres of land on the North Mountain.

A circular from the Department of Agriculture urges farmers to protect swallows as being the very best friend the farmer possesses. These birds are classified as tree swallows, barn swallows, bank swallows, cliff swallows and the purple martin, all of which are eating birds and the natural enemy of the weevil. From the standpoint of the farmer and orchardists perhaps no birds are more useful than the swallows. They eat nothing of value to man except a few predaceous wasps and bugs and in return for this work only ask protection and harborage.

Dietrick Appeals Again.

Peter Dietrick, convicted of murder in the second degree, at Danville for killing Corky Jones, and sentenced to fourteen years in the penitentiary, where he now is, has again appealed to the Supreme Court. The case will be heard in March, 1908, and Deitrick will remain in the penitentiary unless released on bail.

H. W. CHAMPLIN M. D.

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

Particular attention to examining and treating children's eyes.

Ent Building. Bloomsburg, Pa.

Prices Advancing.

Bread, Meat, Fruit and Vegetables Add to Cost of Living.

The prices of meat are advancing rather sharply as a result of the refusal of the packers to pay for cattle which afterward fail to pass government inspection, and the prices of vegetables are up as a consequence of the very backward season, new potatoes, lettuce, asparagus and so on are reported twice as high in price at New York as a year ago, and fruit from southern points is slow in coming forward, while more northern fruit sections report great damage from frosts. The price of flour has also advanced. It is not an easy situation confronting the household previously harrassed for some years back by rising prices all around.

Stole Eighty Spring Chickens.

Thieves Made Rich Haul on Bloom Road.

One of the biggest chicken thefts that has been heard of in these parts was perpetrated last week on Bloom road, between Bloom and Danville, when eighty chickens, a quantity of wheat and oats were stolen from one farm house.

The robbery occurrrd at the farm of William Fern, who lives a short distance beyond Ridgeville. The chickens taken were all young ones, and included in the loot which was gotten away with were 5 bushels of oats and four bushels of corn Mr. Fern did not discover his loss until he rose on the morning after. The thieves left no clues behind.

Envelopes

75,000 Envelopes carried in stock at the COLUMBIAN Office. The line includes drug envelopes, pay, coin, baronial, commercial sizes, number 6, 6½, 6¾, 9, 10 and 11, catalog, &c. Prices range from $1.50 per 1000 printed, up to $5.00. Largest stock in the county to select from.

New Gigging Law Dangerous.

Fish in Pennsylvania Streams May Be Wiped Out.

The adverse reports of the wardens of the State department of fisheries has led many fishermen to believe that the supply of fish in Pennsylvania streams will be entirely wiped out in the near future through the operations of the new gigging law.

Reports are pouring in that no attention is paid to the provisions of the law, which confines gigging to carp, mullets and eels. The wardens say that the giggers go out in large numbers and take any kind of a fish that they can get on the prongs.

Souvenir Post Cards are printed at this office. Half tones supplied. tf.

Good Investment of One Dollar.

If you have bad breath, constipation, pain in the small of the back, discolored skin, nervousness or dizziness, your only wise course is to take Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y. it will cleanse the blood of all impurities, regulate the Kidneys and Liver, and thus restore a healthy glow to your cheeks again.

To Make Hunters Careful.

Deer hunters all over the State are considerably agitated over a bill recently approved by the Governor, which prohibits the shooting of any except a male deer with horns that can plainly be seen. A doe, fawn or spike buck cannot be killed, but only those bucks whose horns are developed and which can plainly be seen by the hunter.

The object of this is not so much to protect the game as it is to protect the hunter. The statistics show that hundreds of men are killed by careless hunters, who see a bush waving or a movement in the underbrush, and blaze away at it, only to furnish a subject for the Coroner.

State Game Commissioner Kalbfus was instrumental in having the new law passed, and says that there will be very few accidental killings in Pennsylvania hereafter, if the hunters obey the law and hold back their fire until they are certain the target is a male deer with horns. Still, many of the hunters are up in arms concerning the new law.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

ABOUT SPRAYING.

Trees in Blossom Should Not Be Treated.

Occasionally we hear of persons spraying blossoms and are surprised to know that in this advanced knowledge concerning spraying and fruit growing any person who owns even a single tree would be so blind to his own interests as to attempt to spray that tree while in bloom. The first and primary reason for not spraying while in bloom is that the spray liquid is quite liable to fall upon the very delicate and tender petal or central part of the flower and destroy it. Thus he would kill the fruit, just as would severe frost coming at the same time. If the person should anticipate a crop of fruit that would be entirely too heavy and should desire to thin it, he might use the spray pump to aid him in so doing, but this would be a very undesirable and inadvisable method of attempting to thin fruit.

The second reason for not spraying while in bloom is that by so doing bees and other insects which are depended upon to carry pollen from flower to flower are liable to be killed by such spray. At the base of flower petals are nectar glands secreting nectar for the purpose of attracting insects of various kinds and their function in turn is to carry the yellow flower dust or pollen from one flower to another and thus insure cross fertilization. In many flowers there are conditions by which cross fertilization is entirely impossible, and no seed or fruit would be produced were it not for the agency of such insects as the bees. Thus even if a person be not a bee keeper, it becomes quite important for him as a fruit grower to preserve the bees that are flying about the blossoms of the fruit trees, and avoid any action that might destroy them.

The third reason for not spraying while in bloom is that there is nothing for which to spray at this particular time, and it is too early to spray for the codling moth, and there will be no decidedly beneficial results to come from spraying at such a time. It is by all means best to wait until after the petals or showy parts of the flower drop, and then spray with the Bordeaux mixture to which is added Paris green or arsenate of lead. The Bordeaux mixture is made by dissolving four pounds of bluestone of Sulphate of Copper in fifty gallons of water and adding six pounds of lime, slacked, and made into a milk of lime and strained. To this fifty gallons of the Bordeaux mixture add either one-third pound of Paris green or two pounds of arsenate of lead. Spray well over the trees just after the blossoms fall and you will kill the codling moth, which is the insect that causes the wormy apples, pears and quinces, and also the curculio, which punctures plums, cherries and other fruits. Repeat this spray in about ten days and no other spray will be necessary for the codling moth.

An Old-fashioned Campaign in 1908.

From Leslie's Weekly.

The abounding prosperity which the country has had for several years thus stands a chance to be interrupted in 1907, and if the interruption should come it might have an influence in politics. The prosperity has made votes for the Republicans. Adversity would encourage the Democrats to make a harder canvas in 1908 than they otherwise would put up. It would also alter the issue by putting the tariff at the front. Should hard times come there would be a halt in the programme for additional legislation against railways and other big corporations, and the tariff would be assailed by the Democrats as an alleged cause of the set-back in business. The Republicans would rally round the tariff as one of the factors in the country's industrial expansion. Thus we would have an old-fashioned campaign, with the tariff as the paramount issue, and all the recent burning questions would be cast into the background.

"OLD GLORY."

The Philadelphia Press has contracted with manufacturers direct for a large order of beautiful American flags.

The flags are three by five feet, hand sewed, fast colors, guaranteed fast to sun and rain. Top of flag has heavy canvass band with large brass grommets. Positively no advertising on it. These flags retail at $2.00. For $3.50 you can get *The Philadelphia Daily Press* for a year and one of these fine flags. You ought not miss this great chance to get a flag almost free. Send your order in TO-DAY!

THE CLARK STORE

Special Sale of Lace Curtains.

Ladies' Suits at Reduced Prices.

Big Bargains in Trimmed Hats.

Feathers and Flowers at Big Reductions.

See Our White Dress Goods.

Hosiery and Underwear, All Kinds.

THE CLARK STORE.

Alexander Brothers & Co.,

—DEALERS IN—

Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Confectionery and Nuts.

Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week.

PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

JUPITER, KING OSCAR, WRITTEN GUARANTEE, COLUMBIAN, ETC.

Also F. F. Adams & Co's FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO.

ALEXANDER BROS. & CO., Bloomsburg, Pa.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF

Carpets, Rugs, Matting and Draperies, Oil Cloth and Window Curtains

You Will Find a Nice Line at

W. H. BROWER'S

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

A GREAT OFFER

For You Only

Read this announcement. It is your opportunity. If you don't read it you will miss your chance. The greatest magazines in this country have combined to be offered together at a greatly reduced rate. Never before was such an offer given to the public, and it is safe to say never will be made again. This year several magazines have increased their subscription price, which shows how much greater this offer really is. The only reason we are making it to the people of this vicinity is because the magazine finds they have not as many subscribers as they desire in this particular locality. But only a limited number will be sold at this price, therefore we advise every one to accept this offer without delay. When we have received a certain number we shall withdraw the offer.

Cosmopolitan per year $1.00
The Columbian per year $1.00
Total per year $2.00
Our Price $1.00

COSMOPOLITAN

No matter how many magazines you take, Cosmopolitan is the one you cannot afford to do without. One feature in each issue is always of such overwhelming importance and worldwide interest as to lead the magazine world for that month. "The best, no matter what it costs," seems to be the motto which has made Cosmopolitan resemble no other magazine but Cosmopolitan.

For 1907 the publishers of the Cosmopolitan announce contributions from such famous authors as G. Bernard Shaw, Jack London, W. W. Jacobs, Edwin Markham, Joseph Conrad, H. G. Wells, Anthony Hope, Alfred Henry Lewis, Booth Tarkington, David Graham Phillips, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, etc.

Fill out coupon—mail today with your remittance—and be sure of getting the greatest magazine combination that was ever offered—an opportunity of years and one it is safe to say will never be made again.

CUT OFF ON THIS LINE.

THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa. *Date*.....

Enclosed please find $1.50 for which enter my name for one year's subscription to your paper and the Cosmopolitan.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

BACK ORCHARD'S STORY

Court Admits Adams's Telegram to Haywood Asking for Money.

CHECKS FOR IDENTITY

But Haywood's Connection With Governor Steunenberg's Murder Is Not Established And Opinion in Boise Is General Case Is Not Strong.

Boise, Idaho, June 18.—The State continued to submit evidence confirmatory of Harry Orchard's story of his crimes, and the bomb which killed ex-Gov. Frank Steunenberg of Idaho did not figure at all in the proceedings. The crime for which William D. Haywood, secretary and treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, is on trial was not touched on in the testimony.

Ex-Gov. Peabody of Colorado and his daughter, Cora May Peabody, were on the stand for a short time, and confirmed incidents in Orchard's confession. Much was expected from Gov. Peabody, but he was examined less than five minutes by the State, and there was no cross-examination.

Ex-Gov. Peabody said he saw Orchard in Canton City at the time told of in the confession, but knew him as Hogan. Mr. Peabody said it was his habit frequently to sit by the window in his house, but beyond this he was not examined.

Miss Peabody, a pretty girl in a light tailor-made suit, was nervous when she told her experience. She could not fix the date, but some time between Jan. 1 and May, 1904, she returned at night from a theatre accompanied by her mother and sister. They were driven home in a closed carriage. When she stepped out of the carriage at her home two men stood within a few feet of her and peered into the carriage. Frightened at their action, she ran into the house and telephoned for assistance. Orchard had testified that he and Steve Adams had their shotguns under their coats and had looked in the carriage for the Governor.

The Court admitted the testimony as a declaration from Steve Adams, whom the State sets up as a conspirator. The telegram read:

"W. D. Haywood, Denver, Col.—I am in trouble. Send me $75 at once. Steve Adams."

J. C. Houston, assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Denver, said the Western Federation of Miners did business with his bank and identified Haywood's signature on six New York drafts in favor of L. J. Simpkins, member of the Executive Board of the federation, and one of the men indicted with Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, for the Steunmberg murder. Four were paid before the date of the Caldwell dynamiting. The last one for $166.35 was drawn and paid after the crime, though made out to Simpkins it was cashed and indorsed by his wife. He was a fugitive at the time.

Seven Chinese Baptized.

New York June 18.—Seven Chinamen, converts to Christianity, were baptized at the fifth Avenue Baptist Church by its pastor, the Rev. Dr. Aked.

John D. Rockefeller, the devout and generous patron of the church,

REV. C. F. AKED.

was plainly the most interested spectator of the ceremony. When the services ended Mr. Rockefeller waited in the church vestibule. He seemed to be in good health and spirits and shook hands with the seven.

'Black Hand' Death Signal.

New York, June 20.—Made inside the courtroom, a sign conveying a "Black Hand" death threat prevented a witness in General Sessions from testifying against a comrade in a kidnapping case that turned out unsuccessfully. The prisoner at the bar made the sign, and when the witness saw it he became deathly pale, his eyes almost bulged out of their sockets, and not even the assurance that the law would protect him could induce him to give his testimony.

MAYOR SCHMITZ GUILTY.

Jury Convicts Him of Extortion in the French Restaurant Case.

San Francisco, June 18.—In the French restaurant extortion case against Mayor Schmitz the jury brought in a verdict of guilty as charged.

The verdict followed a day of argument and was arrived at within an hour after the jury went out. Only one ballot was taken.

Already the people are looking forward to a new Mayor. Schmitz

EUGENE SCHMITZ.

is likely to get a sentence of five years, and to appeal. If this appeal is refused the effect is to make the office vacant. It is then the duty of the Supervisors to elect his successor. A majority of the Supervisors have confessed to grafting and hold office by the grace of Prosecutor Heney, so thew are expected to elect the man he and Rudolph Spreckles decide upon.

TSAR DISSOLVES DUMA.

That Constitution Is Crushed Is the General Belief.

St. Petersburg, June18.—Disolution of the Duma was accepted by St. Petersburg without any demonstration. In the presence of the masses of troops whihh had been thrown into the capital the people kept within their homes and remained silent.

The dissolution was most awkwardly managed. On Saturday night the Duma's special Commission announced in dignified language, worthy of a great Legislature, that it would on Monday report to the House its decision in regard to the suspension of the fifty-five Socialist Revolutionary members, as demanded by the Government. This delay was quite understandable in such a vital case, for the Doma would have lost every shred of its dignity if it had permitted itself to be hustled into a panicky decision.

These tactics forced the Government to put itself still further in the wrong by the issuance of an imperial manifesto, signed at Peterhof after midnight of Saturday, dissolving the Duma and promising a new election law.

CUT HUGE MELON.

Adams Express Shareholders Get A 200 per Cent Dividend.

New York, June 19.—The Adams Express Company has cut a $24,000,000 melon for its stockholders.

Once before, in 1898, the Adams Express Company cut a huge melon for its stockholders. That was a $12,000,000 melon, just half the size of the one handed out this time.

The $24,000,000 melon amounts to a 200 per cent. dividend distribution on the stock. The capital of the company consists of 120,000 shares which are generally quoted as at a par value of $100. Adams is a joint stock association which was formed in 1854. On a basis of 100 the 120,000 shares have a par value of $12,000,000, but the stock has a market value of $300 a share, or a total of $36,000,000.

WOMEN VOTE IN NORWAY.

Must Own Up to 25 Years and Have at Least $110 Income.

Christiania, June 18.—The Storthing by a vote of 63 to 48 has rejected a proposal for universal woman suffrage, but has passed a bill by a vote of 96 to 25 enfranchising women over 25 years of age and paying taxes on an income of at least $110 or married to a man paying taxes on such an income.

Thus the many years fight of the political women of Norway for the suffrage ends in victory, and incidently increases the Norwegian electorate by 300,000.

Now A Chinese Citizen.

San Francisco, Cal., June 19.—Mrs. Wong Sun Yue, sister of Mrs. Howard Gould, is no longer an American citizen. She voluntarily relinquished her rights as a native born Californian to become as much as possible an all round Chinese, like her husband. She will be subject to the laws of China when she chooses to visit that country, and when she comes home she will be subjected to the regulations of the immigration and restriction laws.

The French Cabinet has decided to suppress the wine frauds which have aroused the growers in the South.

WORLD NEWS OF THE WEEK

Covering Minor Happenings from all Over the Globe.

HOME AND FOREIGN

Compiled and Condensed for the Busy Reader—A Complete Record of European Despatches and Important Events from Everywhere Boiled Down for Hasty Perusal.

Guatemala City despatches declared Guatemala was making preparations to repel the threatened invasion of that country by Nicaragua.

Governor Hughes signed the Prentice bill providing for a recount of ballots cast in New York's Mayoralty election.

Testimony alleging the "leak" of cotton report figures to affect the New York market was brought out at the trial of Edwin S. Holmes in Philadelphia.

Cardinal Gibbons told the graduates of Holy Cross College that Christian courage was the most valuable of all possessions.

Sir Chentung Liang Cheng announced in Boston that the United States government had agred to repay more than half of the indemnity due from China on acount of the Boxer trouble.

General Murray, chief of artillery, expressed himself as greatly pleased with the coast defence drills in New York and announced plans for extending them further in the future.

Quanah Parker, chief of the Comanche Indians, announced his intention of visiting Mr. Bryce, British Ambassador, at his home in England next year.

Commander C. McR. Winslow was forced to pay duty on wines landed from the cruiser Charleston for his own use.

More than $1,000,000 worth of property of brewers accused of violating the prohibition laws in Kansas has been confiscated by the State.

Louis C. Van Riper testified in the trial of Edwin S. Holmes, Jr., in Washington, that large profits were made by the syndicate which obtained advance government crop reports through Holmes.

Senator Raines and Speaker Wadsworth held several conferences in Albany, N. Y., and it was said that a solution of the reapportionment deadlock was in sight.

Governor Comer, of Alabama, named Mr. John H. Bankhead as Senator John T. Morgan's successor.

Captain Horace F. M. Browne of the British army, and Miss Maud Vera Hanna, his fiancee, were seriously injured in an automobile accident in Washington, D. C., on the eve of their marriage.

The United States District Court ordered a three months' test of Missouri's new Rate law.

From the Adams Express Company came the announceent of a plan to fund $24,000,000 of its surplus by distributing gold bonds to that amount among its stockholders.

Darwin P. Kingsley was elected president of the New York Life Insurance Company, to succeed Alexander E. Orr.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The revolutionary spirit in the south of France, aroused by the wine producers' distress, has developed a dangerous phase.

According to a despatch from St. Petersburg, all Russia is rejoicing at the dissolution of the Duma and society breathes freer.

Work of the Hague conference is to be under the four heads of arbitration, war, Geneva convention and neutrality, acording to a despatch to the Prensa.

Detailes of the Anglo-Franco-Spanish agreement are said to have leaked out prematurely, as the contracting nations would have preferred to keep the matter secret until the adjournment of the Hague conference.

In France the wine growers' agitation is imperilling the position of the French Cabinet, which was defeated on a proposition to tax sugar used in the manufacture of wine, but was saved by reducing the proposed tax.

Mr. Randolph, an official of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, in a despatch from Berlin, says German insurance companies would soon fall if obliged to underwrite the same risks in America.

Japan's delegates to the Hague conference have not been instructed to raise the question of exclusion.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Spokane I. and the Sally VIII. won races in trials of sonderklasse yachts to represent America in Germany and Spain.

Arnand Massey, the French golf champion, with 73—74—147, led the field in the qualifying round for the British open golf championship at Hoylake. "Alec" Smith, the American champion, qualified with 78—79—158.

Bromley and Gavett, three and five respectively, were taken out of the Cornell 'varsity eight at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

J. De M. Thompson, chairman of the Vanderbilt Cup Commission, declared upon arrival in London that there will be no Vanderbilt Cup race unless the course be patrolled by militia.

Von Sternburg to Retire.

Washington, June 20.—Germany is expected to substitute another Ambassador for Baron Speck von Sternburg some time in the Fall or Winter. A cancerous growth terribly disfiguring the Ambassador's face

BARON SPECK VON STERNBURG.

has apparently ruined beyond repair a career full of promise and the social prospects of his beautiful American wife. The duties of an Ambassador are so largely of a social nature that such a malignant facial growth offers an insurmountable handicap.

MURDERED, ROBBED OF $54,000.

Found Shot in Haymow on Day He Sold Place.

Des Moines, Ia., June 19.—George W. Lyle, of Newton, was found murdered in his haymow with $54,000 which he had received earlier in the day for his farm gone. A revolver had ben placed in his dead hand to make it appear a case of suicide. In his pocket was found a will dated 1900, leaving his $20,000 estate to his wife if she remains single; if not, to a nephew.

Mrs. Lyle, who is the farmer's second wife, is a sister of a young woman who a short time ago killed herself in prison by eating spiders. The wife refused to permit the removal of the body for burial in Illinois, as Lyle requested before his death. Coroner Boyd has not yet brought in a verdict.

Harry Betgman, who paid Lyle the money for his farm failed to secure a deed and none has been filed. The haymow where the crime is supposed to have been committed, has failed to reveal a clue of any kind.

The Lyle farm was once owned by Jesse Long, a stockman millionaire, who, like Lyle, met a violent death.

SPANKS 18-YEAR-OLD GIRLS.

Iowa Professor Gets $1,800 Increase in Salary for His Courage.

Bristow, Iowa, June 18.—Because he had the courage to spank six girls, averaging 18 years of age, Prof. D. L. Correll, head of the public schools here, has been re-employed with an increase of salary of $1,800 a year.

A half dozen girls threatened to demoralize the school by misbehavior, and the professors threatened to resign rather than resort to severe measures. The School Board told Prof. Correll to subdue the young women and they would stand by him.

Prof. Correll accepted the order, and at the first sign of insubordination fervently executed his spanking stunt. He has had no more trouble, and the School Board made substantial acknowledgment of his disciplinary work.

King's Cup Stolen.

Ascot, England, June 20.—A mysterious robbery occurred during the Ascot races.

Various trophies were on exhibition, as usual, on a table behind the grand stand in charge of two officials. While the attention of these officials was momentarily diverted, presumably by an acomplice, a gold cup presented by the King was stolen.

The cup weighed sixty-eight ounces and was valued at more than $1,000.

Five Killed in Powder Mill.

Williamsport, Nenn., June 20.—Five men were killed in an explosion in the gelatine department of the Sinnemahoning Powder Manufacturing Company at Sinnemahoning.

As the men in the building were killed, it is impossible to learn the cause of the explosion.

Suicide By Fast Express.

Syracuse, N. Y., June 19.—James Brewster, who lived in the country west of here, sat on the New York Central Railroad tracks and permitted the Empire State Express, westbound, to strike him.

When his body was picked up not a mark was found on it.

To Serve New York State.

Washington, June 20.—Joseph Ripley, whose resignation as engineer in charge of lock designs on the Panama Canal was announced recently, has accepted the position of advisory engineer to the Department of Public Works in the State of New York.

NICARAGUA OPENS WAR

Says Zelaya Means War on Guatemala--Salvador Town Captured.

RAID WAS EXPECTED

Action of Nicaraguan Is in Direct Opposition to the Treaty of Amapala Recently Signed—May Mean Opening of Great Central American Conflict.

Maxico City, June 18.—Nicaragua and Salvador are at war. Dr. Manuel Delgado, Minister to Mexico from Salvador, received this telegram from President Figueroa, dated San Salvador, June 11—

"This morning the revolutionists captured the port of Acajutla. They were commanded by General Manuel Rivas and came from Corinto on the gun boat Momomentombo, armed by the President of Nicaragua. In this manner Zelaya complies with the treaty of peace of Amapala, which was entered into with the intervention of the American government."

Acajutla is the port where all the Pacific liners make regular calls. It was but poorly defended, and the Nicaraguans and Salvadoran revolutionists took it with ease. It is in direct rail communication with the capital, fom which point troops can be conveyed in six hours. It is not known how strong was the invading force, but the gunboat could carry about 1,000 troops.

The nearest Salvadorean troops were at Sonsonate, about forty-five miles by rail. It is believed that Salvadorean troops have been rushed to the captured port and that a second battle has already been fought, though Minister Delgado has received no word of such action.

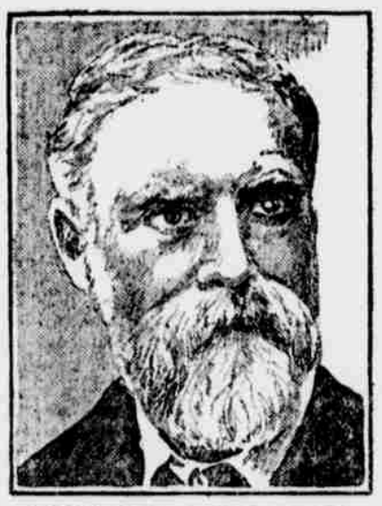
As soon as the Minister received the telegram he drove to Chapultepec to confer with President Diaz, but the Chief Executive had already convened his Cabinet and the Minister was denied an interview. The Cabinet was in session several hours.

JAMES BRYCE IN OKLAHOMA.

Visits Geronimo Chief and Discusses New Constitution.

Lawton, Oklahoma, June 18.—The Right Hon. James Bryce, the British Ambassador, was the guest of the Chamber of Commerce, visiting Fort Sill, where he saw Chief Geronimo of the Apaches and Chief Quanah Parker of the Comanches.

At Sapulpa someone gave Mr. Bryce a copy of the proposed Okla-



RIGHT HON. JAMES BRYCE.

homa Constitution. When asked later regarding the document, he said:

"I have read a copy of the Constitution, but not an official copy. Judging from the copy I have read, it is a very good elementary law."

"Would you regard the Constitution as too much in the nature of a legislative measure?" he was asked.

"Too much can never be put into a constitution," replied the Ambassador.

$5,000 FOR HER HAIR.

Verdict for a Girl Who Was Scalped in a Fur Factory.

New York, June 20.—A verdict for $5,000 damages was returned by a jury before Supreme Court Justice Davis against the American Hatters and Furriers' Corporation of Danbury, Conn., in favor of Matilda Civetti, an Italian girl for the loss of her hair.

While the plaintiff was hanging skins in the drying room of the factory in April, 1906, her hair caught in a revolving shaft and she was scalped.

While testifying she wore a skullcap.

Boat Blows Up Girl Drowned.

Pittsfield, Mass., June 20.—In lighting a match for the purpose of enabling him to inspect the disabled engine of his gasoline launch in Lake Pontoosuc, Edward Boyde ignited the fluid and as a result of the explosion Miss Lucy Robinson was drowned.

Major General Sir Arthur E. A. Ellis, who was in attendance upon King Edward at the Olympia Horse Show, died suddenly as he stood close to the soverign during the performance.

N. Y. MARKET LETTER

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Nervousness characterized the New York wheat market all during the week, and particularly during the last half. Further selling occurred, but at the declines, bears who have enjoyed easy sailing and quick profits during the past few days, were disposed to secure the latter, and this, with some buying for long account, caused a moderate rally. Subsequent prices reacted and the session ended easy in tone.

Cheese.—Receipts were large. The weakness was so ponounced that the price committee reduced all grades of full cream and skims ¼c. The demand this week has been poor, and stocks have accumulated. All interests have been in favor of a lower range in prices, but until the present time it has been impossible to establish declines on account of the relatively high prices that have been paid at primary points. Liverpool prices are off 1s.

Butter receipts were large. Little, if any, change can be reported. Conditions are practically the same as they have been all week. All attempts of buyers to secure lower prices have been futile. This is hard to explain as nine out of every 10 receivers claim that they have on hand liberal accumulations of fancy butter well adapted for storage purposes. On the other hand, however, speculators are not at all eager to put away butter at 23½c, and perhaps 24c. for certain marks. The under grades of creamery are dragging at uncertain prices. The demand for renovated has been poor for several weeks, and has resulted in a decrease in shipments to this market. Ladles are quiet. Packing stock is dull. There were no call sales.

WHEAT
July ...97 Sept....99¼ Dec...1.00¾

CORN
July....54⅛ Sept....53⅞ Dec....51¼

OATS.—Mixed, @ 51c.

MILK
Exchange price for standard quality is 2½c. per quart.

BUTTER
CREAMERY.—Western, extra $ 23½a.24
Firsts 22a23c. State dairy, finest a23

CHEESE
State, full cream..a11½ Small..11¾

EGGS
Jersey—Fancy..18a19 State—Good to choice..16a17 Western—Firsts..—a18

BEEVES.—City dres'd. 8a9½c.

CALVES.—City dres'd. 10a13½c. Country dressed per lb. 8a12c.

SHEEP.—Per 100 lb. $5.00a6.00.

HOGS.—Live per 100 lb. $6.75a6.80 Country dressed per lb. 8¾a9¾c.

HAY.—Prime, 100 lbs., $1.20.

STRAW.—Long rye, 65a70c.

LIVE POULTRY
FOWLS.—Per lb. a15.
CHICKENS.—Spring, per lb., a24c.
DUCKS.—Per lb. a13½c.
GEESE.—Per lb. a10.

DRESSED POULTRY
TURKEYS.—Per lb. 17a18c.
FOWLS.—Per lb. a14c.

VEGETABLES
POTATOES.—Old bbl., $1.75a2.75.
CUCUMBERS.—Basket, $1.00a2.50.
ONIONS.—White, per bbl. $2.25a2.75.
LETTUCE.—Basket, .75ca$1.50.
SPINACH.—Barrel, .75ca$1.00.
BEETS.— per 100 bunches. $3.00a5.00.
STRAWBERRIES.— 5a14c.

FINANCIAL.

Minority bondholders were not satisfied with the New Haven's offer of new securities for their Central New England holdings.

Wall street showed interest in the action of the Adams Express Company in turning its surplus assets into fixed charges.

SPORTS.

Stocks were strong in a dull market.

New Haven interests announce a contemplated merger of the Central New England lines with the system.

The coffee valorization syndicate, having acquired 8,000,000 bags of the product, will stop buying.

BASEBALL LEAGUE SUMMARIES.

Standing of the Clubs.

National.

	W.	L.	P. C.
Chacago	40	11	.784
New York	33	16	.673
Philadelphia	31	19	.620
Pittsburg	26	20	.565
Boston	21	30	.413
Cincinnati	20	32	.385
Brooklyn	18	34	.346
St. Louis	14	41	.255

American.

	W.	L.	P. C.
Chacago	32	18	.640
Cleveland	32	20	.615
Detroit	28	18	.609
Philadelphia	27	23	.540
New York	23	24	.489
St. Louis	21	32	.396
Washington	16	29	.356
Boston	18	33	.353

MORE LAUNCH VICTIMS FOUND.

All But Two Bodes of the Naval Accident in Hampton Roads Recovered.

Norfolk, Va., June 20.—Three bodies of victims of the battleship Minnesota launch disaster were brought to the naval hospital here. They were those of Midshipman H. L. Holden and R. H. Dodson, seaman, and Jesse Conn, coal passer. They were found afloat in Hampton Roads. This makes a total of nine bodies that have been found leaving two unaccounted for.

TIPS ON OCEAN STEAMERS

The Customary Exactions Aboard Atlantic Liners.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Good Rules Which the Person Who Does Not Believe in Tipping Should Read—Customary Rates —Tippers and Tipped Abroad— How Some Evade Payment.

Many of us have met abroad a fellow countryman who makes us blush, and who entirely forgets that "in Rome one should do as the Romans do." He exacts great service, and then, when, as he is leaving, and is asked for a fee, he proudly asserts that he doesn't believe in that sort of robbery. If the servant persists, explaining that otherwise he will go unpaid, the traveler has been known to tell him that he's "a blamed fool to live in such a country," when the Land of the Free is only across the ocean. Without commenting upon the emptiness of such talk (as if every man were a vagabond that could pick up and wander hither and thither as the spirit moved him!), it may be said that, according to the foreign system—good or bad—many servants are paid no wages at all, and in numerous places they pay well for their positions because the holders of them receive handsome fees.

Servants less luckily placed are the great sufferers. Their employers screw down their wages, and the patron who doesn't believe in tips "does the rest." Indeed, said patron has been known to flee while the servant isn't looking. One remembers, too, three pretentious feminine nobodies as a certain ship steamed towards New York's Goddess of Liberty. The extra last meal was almost unnecessary any way, but the passengers might be detained, so it was furnished. The three in question, after they had eaten complained that the last dish was not properly served. They ordered it removed and a pot of coffee brought. While the steward was getting the coffee they fairly ran out of the dining saloon, to the disgust of all at that table. No doubt it is this same type who steals glass and silverware, for which the steward has to pay and calls it souvenir collecting, says The Philadelphia Record.

The 10 per cent. rule is usually a very safe one, and the traveller should beware of reckless tipping, as it marks him or her as "easy."

The following, by Myra Emmons, in Good Housekeeping, seems to be a fair rate per person on shipboard. Of coursee, if a passenger be ill for some days, requiring fruit and food served in berth, or if a feminine voyager need much personal service, rate should be higher.

If you travel in a specially equipped floating palace you must expect to pay at least $25 for steamer tips. On regular first-class steamers, however, the following are customary and will be ample.

Stateroom steward, $2.50; stateroom stewardess, $2.50; dining-room steward, $2.50. These are obligatory. On the cheaper first-class steamers they may be reduced to $1 each and be entirely dignified. It all depends on the boat. By talking with other passengers you can readily learn the customary scale for your steamer. If you use the bath-room regularly pay the bathroom steward $1; if less frequently this might be cut to 25 cents a bath. If you read books from the library, give the steward a tip varying from $1 down to 25 cents, according to grade of steamer and frequency of his service to you.

The deck's steward's gratuity is a variable quantity; he has opportunity for getting tips from so many people that he fares better than inside stewards, who are restricted to a certain number; hence do not be uneasy about him. Give him what you think he has earned in waiting on you, according to relative service with the other stewards. A dollar is the maximum expected on ordinary boats.

Thus your total tips need not exceed $10 a voyage and may not be more than $5.

License Fees in England.

The average rate of license taxation in 122 towns of the United States having a population exceeding 30,000 is $835, as against an average of $175 charged in similar towns in Great Britain.

If the comparison be made with particular States or certain geographical divisions, the difference is even more pronounced.

The average license duty in twenty-one New England cities, says the Independent, is ten times the average rate in similar cities in the United Kingdom. Naturally, the revenue thus received is much greater in this country than in Great Britain.

In the 164 British towns having a population of 30,000 and upward, the proceeds from this source is approximately $4,080,000; whereas, in the 122 American towns of the same size it is $36,975,000, or more than nine times as much. The number of retail liquor places in Great Britain is less to-day than in 1880, though the quantity of liquor sold is much greater. The policy of limiting the number of public houses has resulted in creating a monopoly of the liquor traffic and has increased enormously license values, without a similar increase in the scale of taxation.

A Bold Step.

To overcome the well-grounded and reasonable objections of the more intelligent to the use of secret, medicinal compounds, Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., some time ago, decided to make a bold departure from the usual course pursued by the makers of put-up medicines for domestic use, and so has published broadcast and openly to the whole world, a full and complete list of all the ingredients entering into the composition of his widely celebrated medicines. Thus he has taken his numerous patrons and patients into his full confidence. Thus too he has removed his medicines from among secret nostrums of doubtful merits, and made them *Remedies of Known Composition.*

By this bold step Dr. Pierce has shown that his formulas are of such excellence that he is not afraid to subject them to the fullest scrutiny.

Not only does the wrapper of every bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the famous medicine for weak stomach, torpid liver or biliousness and all catarrhal diseases wherever located, have printed upon it, in *plain English*, a full and complete list of all the ingredients composing it, but a small book has been compiled from numerous standard medical works, of all the different schools of practice, containing very numerous extracts from the writings of leading practitioners of medicine, endorsing *in the strongest possible terms*, each and every ingredient contained in Dr. Pierce's medicines. One of these little books will be mailed free to any one sending address on postal card or by letter, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., and requesting the same. From this little book it will be learned that Dr. Pierce's medicines contain no alcohol, narcotics, mineral agents or other poisonous or injurious agents and that they are made from native, medicinal roots of great value; also that some of the most valuable ingredients contained in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for weak, nervous, over-worked, "run-down," nervous and debilitated women, were employed, long years ago, by the Indians for similar ailments affecting their squaws. In fact, one of the most valuable medicinal plants entering into the composition of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was known to the Indians as "Squaw-Weed." Our knowledge of the uses of not a few of our most valuable native, medicinal plants was gained from the Indians. As made up by improved and exact processes, the "Favorite Prescription" is a most efficient remedy for regulating all the womanly functions, correcting displacements, as prolapsus, anteversion and retroversion, overcoming painful periods, toning up the nerves and bringing about a perfect state of health. Sold by all dealers in medicines.

Lord Halsbury,

At the age of eighty Lord Halsbury, who has been three times Lord High Chancellor of England, has undertaken a gigantic task, the compilation, in well arranged form, of the whole law of England. The compilation will fill from eighteen to twenty large volumes.

Rustling Life Insurance.

After all is said and done, we life insurance solicitors do not have such a hard time of it, writes one of them in the American Magazine. We get a drop of appreciation now and then, which compensates for the rebuffs.

We know no boss and can go anywhere in the world we wish and work for the same company—if we are good.

We can turn our backs on hard winters and go South—we can go North where the cool lake breezes are and leave our friends to the mid-summer madness of "a hundred above."

We know how to enter a drawing room and we know how to sit in a farmer's kitchen and discuss the price of pork while the wife is trying out lard.

We know lots of things because we must, and possibly some which we ought not to know, but men, women and fate conspire to give us wisdom and we would not quarrel with the three of them for the world.

We are actors, essaying burlesque comedy sometimes and often tragic roles, but always holding ourselves in readiness to smile when we may feel like fighting and to weep when it would be easier to laugh.

Nothing can disturb us and no human being can bowl us over. It is all the same whether you call us wise or foolish, because we know how little we know, which is the beginning of wisdom.

When we are glad people will know it, and if we have the blues no one is aware but ourselves—and the manager.

I have been taught a lesson in these twelve strange years—that honesty is the best policy, and, more than that, I have found out that the best investment is honesty for honesty's sake alone.

I have lied in writing insurance, but always found that it recoiled upon me, and if I gained thereby the little increment of commission I straightway lost a hundredfold as much.

Though willow grows in wet places it is naturally one of the driest woods. It contains only 26 per cent. of water. Oak contains 34 per cent.

King Edward of England has a peculiar habit of passing his finger backward and forward under his chin when in meditation.

Three out of every fifteen shops in the West End of London, says the Graphic, are owned by men or women in society, who either keep them under assumed names or have a large financial interests in them.

SCARCITY OF GOLD COINS

Quickly Disappeared on Introduction of Bangles.

PREMIUMS NOW PAID

There Are Seventy-Five Varieties of the Gold Dollar — More Than Twenty Thousand Were Coined—Many Rendered Useless by Women.

The small gold dollar is one of the most remarkable of American coins. Every issue now bears a premium, and in some cases this amounts to more than $100, says the New York Sun. Yet these coins were issued for forty years, from 1849 to 1889, and a grand total of nearly twenty and a half million pieces were turned out during that period by the Government's coinage presses.

There are seventy-five varieties of the gold dollar. Of these the Philadelphia Mint struck forty, New Orleans six, San Francisco seven, Charlotte (N. C.) nine and Dahlonga (Ga.) thirteen.

The gold dollar struck at Dahlonga in 1861 is probably the rarest. Only two specimens are known up to date and each is worth more than $100. The 1860 "D" dollar is worh $28, and one of the same mint dated 1855 recently sold for $52.

The dollar ranking next in point of rarity is the one dated 1854, which was coined at the Charlotte Mint. This bears the Liberty head on the obverse and the mint letter "C." The United States Mint records state that only four were coined and a single specimen is now easily worth $100.

The Philadelphia Mint's rarest gold dollar is dated 1875. In this year just 420 gold dollars were struck. Each one of these is worth from $50 upward.

For some reason the gold dollar struck at the San Francisco Mint in 1870 ranks in rarity with the scarcest issues of the other mints. This dollar has a record price of $105, and yet 3,000 were coined.

The Carson City Mint struck no gold dollars and none of those issued by the New Orleans Institution is scarce.

A few years ago these little coins were plentiful Their present scarcity has come about chiefly through their use as bangles on bracelets.

When the fad was at its height, about twenty years ago, it was a common thing for a young woman to posssess a bracelet with from ten to twenty-five gold dollars dangling therefrom. Each of these had the design erased from one side, and upon the smooth surface were engraved the initials of the particular admirer who presented the bangle.

A girl's popularity was often measured by the number of bangles she wore on her bracelet, and it may be imagined how many gold dollars were used for this sort of ornament. Most of the coins subjected to this treatment were rendered utterly worthless to the coin collector, and the widespread mutilation had the result of giving great rarity to certain dates.

While the bangle fad has gone in this country it is still regarded with favor in Mexico, where the senoritas, year in and year out, use bangles of gold as a standard ornament, and this steady demand causes the increasing price of gold dollars, the commonest of which are now worth $1.80 apiece.

The gold dollar was first issued by this Government in 1849, but several varieties of gold dollars had previously been coined in the '30s by a private mint at Rutherford, N. C. They bore no date, but it is certain that they were struck about 1834.

In 1849 the first dollar in gold was issued by the Mint in the form of a pattern coin. This specimen on the obverse showed a laurel wreath surrounding a square hole. The reverse bore the inscription "1 Dollar"' surrounded by thirteen stars. The edge of the pattern coin was plain. A specimen is now worth $22. The design was not accepted, and the one now familiar then came into circulation.

This coin was too small for practical use; and in 1854 its size was increased by adding alloys, but the intrinsic value of the gold remained the same. The new style also showed a change in design on the obverse this being an Indian girl's head with a plumed coronet.

There are two sizes for the Indian head. The coins bearing the small head were issued in 1855 by the Philadelphia, New Orleans and Dahlonga mints, and in San Francisco in 1856. The larger head is borne by all the other large sized gold dollars up to 1889.

Australia is emulating the United States in wholesale and wanton destruction of animal and bird life. Pot hunters are exterminating the famous black swan.

The dressed skins of wild animals constituted the earliest known form of currency, and they are still in use in some parts of the uncivilized world.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

HISTORY OF PIKE'S PEAK.

Erroneous Stories Abound Regarding Its Discovery.

Something of a chapter might be written of the misapprehensions regarding Pike's Peak, says the Boston Transcript. It was not discovered by Pike; it was not ascended by him; it was not called by that name either by him or in his lifetime; it is not the highest peak of the Rockies, being exceeded in elevation by twenty-seven peaks in Colorado alone.

And yet the iconoclastic suggestions do not detract in the slightest from the merit of the gallant young officer's achievement. His is one of the great names of early American exploration, comparable with those of Lewis and Clarke; in fact, he did for the romantic country to the Southwest what they did for the famous route to the Oregon.

He was a prolific diarist and letter writer, and the story of his journey, originally printed in 1810, has been brought out in a three volume edition. Anyone perusing the voluminous mass of material which it contains may well believe that the Spanish authorities in Mexico took a great many papers away from Pike when they captured him, which it is assumed remain in the archives of Madrid.

Pike's death in the war of 1812, from the accidental discharge of a magazine at the time when a distinguished military career was apparently opening before him, heightens the interest in his exploits.

Pike called this elevation the "Great Snow Mountain," and the whole region was spoken of as "New Spain." The peak had long been known to the Spaniards as the Ultima Thule of their possessions.

It is true that Pike and his three companions were the first white men known to have come within "the distance of fifteen or sixteen miles" of the peak, as it seemed to them. He wrote that it appeared to them "as high again as what we ascended, and would have taken a whole day's march to ride to its base."

The peak was first surmounted by Dr. Edwin James and two companions in July, 1820, in connection with Major Long's expedition to the Rocky Mountains, when it was named James's Peak. But it was not destined to long bear this designation. The early settlers who went into Colorado, having heard of Pike's achievements and of his approach to this commanding elevation, took up the doubly alliterative title "Pike's Peak," which it has ever since borne.

It was the phrase of common speech in the thirties, although it was later in getting into the books. A map published in 1830 gives both names, while Beckwith's report published as late as 1855, has only James's. John C. Fremont, the "Pathfinder," in his explorations in 1844, calls it Pike's Peak, doubtless because that was the name locally employed.

Gov. Alva Adams declares the origin of the name an "historical mystery," adding: "It begins to appear in the literature of the prairies and mountains about the middle of the century, but it was not irrevocably christened until the Pike's Peak gold excitement, when the name was fixed to remain as long as men loved to listen to stories of valor."

Much of the old correspondence of Pike is exceedingly interesting in the light of modern conditions. He believed the Rocky Mountain range providentially thrown across the western half of the country as a great natural barrier against further settlement in that direction, protecting the people east of it from hostile aborigines and foreign foes.

He misjudged the country to the west on which he looked almost as seriously as did Christopher Columbus himself.

But in some way Pike's Peak is as distinctive of Colorado as is the Old Man of the Mountains of New Hampshire's granite hills. Made accessible by a cogwheel railroad, this peak is sought by thousands of tourists. It stands in the midst of scenes of surpassing beauty, much like a sentinel to arrest the attention of all who approach the great mountain mass that forms the backbone of the American continent.

It has, moreover, been brought into touch with one of the romantic periods of our western conquest, and Colorado, which did not come into the Union until the Centennial year, does well to mark her history as beginning with Pike's attempted ascent of this great peak in 1806.

Taking Their Time.

Trial by jury did not have its origin in England; the principle is many, many years older than the Magna Charta. According to a translation from the Pei Yang Kuan Pae, which the United States minister to China has sent to the State Department, containing a memorial of the commissioners charged with a revision of the Chinese code, it originated way back in the good old days of the Chou dynasty, centuries before the historic little incident at Runnymede, but it has not yet been put into practical operation in the celestial empire. The Chinese didn't want to be in a hurry about the matter.

Motor omnibuses in London have attained wide popularity, there being a regular service of these vehicles to different parts of the city similar to the electric tramway service.

The first bread was made by the Greeks; the first windwills by the Saracens.

SALTED WHALE IS A RELISH.

Some Say It Is Better Than Poor Salted Beef.

The preservation and exportation of whale meat is becoming a big industry in parts of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. For some time past the fishermen of Gaspe have been in the habit of salting down portions of the meat of the whale for their own use when short of other food, but now it is found that the article is eagerly consumed by some of the South American peoples and consequently it is becoming quite an article of commerce.

One company has established a large plant on an island in the region known as Seven Islands, in the north of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and maintains a regular whaling steamer to kill and tow in the whales to the factory. Two species of whales are taken, the humped back and the sulphur bottom. They are so plentiful that there is no difficulty in killing and towing to the factory one a day, which is all that the present capacity of the factory can accommodate. Each whale is valued at about $2,000 so that the business is a very lucrative one.

Formerly all the flesh went into guano, which is worth $30 to $35 a ton. Now, however, the prime meat is all salted down for food, and excellent eating it makes, too, for those who like it, many contending that it is superior to the coarser grades of beef salted in barrels, especially when used in stews and hashes, or served up as corned beef.

China is said to offer an excellent market for the meat, but at present the initial company in the St. Lawrence, which is likely soon to be followed by several others, has a demand for all that it can ship to South America.

Alcohol and the Auto.

The industrial uses of alcohol are many and varied, as was demonstrated by an exhibition in Germany a few years ago, which was devoted exclusively to alcohol, its production and its uses for industrial purposes, says the Scientific American. While the general use of alcohol for industrial purposes, heating, lighting, and a vast range of chemical and other manufacturing purposes has steadily increased in Germany, the percentage of the whole product that is used for most purposes is relatively small and, so far from increasing, is said to be rather diminishing, though to just what extent it would be difficult to prove. A few Germans, from patriotic motives, use alcohol for driving automobiles, freight wagons, motor boats and farming machinery. It has been found by elaborate tests that the economy of alcohol as a fuel for gas motors is largely increased by its being carburetted through admixture with a certain percentage of benzole or other product of mineral oil. For a time it was believed that this admixture of benzole could not be safely carried beyond 20 per cent., but more recent experience has shown that a mixture of equal parts of alcohol and benzole can be used, especially in large motors, with entire safety and economical results. For automobile purposes the usual proportion is now about 30 percent. of benzole or gasolene, but at the previous cost of alcohol it could not compete on the score of economy with mineral hydrocarbons in a country where they were either produced or imported free of duty.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In re Estate of William Shaffer, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, in the County of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, Deceased.

The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, to distribute the funds in the hands of H. H. Grotz and W. F. Shaffer, Executors of the estate of said William Shaffer, deceased, as appears on their first and final account filed in the Orphans' Court of said County, to and among the parties legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Town of Bloomsburg aforesaid, on Tuesday, the 9th day of July, 1907, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, when and where all parties interested are requested to present their claims before the undersigned, or be forever after debarred from coming in upon the said fund.

CLINTON HERRING,
6-13-4t. Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Elizabeth Johnston, late of the Town of Jerseytown, Columbia County, Pa., Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Elizabeth Johnston, late of the Town of Jerseytown, deceased, have been granted to William C. Johnston, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

WM. C. JOHNSTON,
6-13-6t. Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Jacob E. Welliver, late of the Borough of Berwick, Pa.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Jacob E. Welliver, late of the Borough of Berwick, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administrator to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

WILLIAM KREAMER,
B. F. Zarr, Attorney. Administrator, Bloomsburg, Pa.
5-23-6t*

Professional Cards.

H. A. McKILLIP.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Columbian Building 2nd Floor
Bloomsburg, Pa.

A. N. YOST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Ent Building, Coust House Square.
Bloomsburg, Pa.

RALPH. R. JOHN,
ATTORNEY AT-LAW.
Hartman Building, Market Square
Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRED IKELER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office Over First National Bank.
Bloomsburg, Pa,

CLYDE CHAS. YETTER
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in Wirt's Building.
Bloomsburg, Pa.

W. H. RHAWN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office Corner of 3rd and Main Sts.
CATAWISSA, PA.

CLINTON HERRING.
ATTORNEY-AT LAW.
Office with Grant Herring,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Crangeville Wednesday each week

A. L. FRITZ,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office—Bloomsburg Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Bloomsburg, Pa.

J. H. MAIZE
ATTORNEY AT LAW, INSURANCE AND
EAL ESTATE AGENT
Office in Townsend's Building
Bloomsburg, Pa,

N U. FUNK
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Ent's Building, Court House Square
Bloomsburg, Pa.

SADE T. VANNATTA
(Successor to C. E. Knapp)
GENERAL INSURACE
Office 238 Iron St., Bloomsburg, Pa
Oct. 31, 1901. tf*

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Represent Seventeen as good Companies a there are in the World and all loses promptly adjusted and paid at their office.

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All styles of work done in a superior manne
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TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN
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Open all hours during the day

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Crown and bridge work a specialty
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EDWARD. FLYNN,
ATTORNEY—AT—LAW,
CENTRALIA, PA.
Office Liddicot building, Locust avenue

H. MONTGOMERY SMITH,
ATTORNEY—AT—LAW,
Office :—Ent building, 11-16-99

WILLIAM C. JOHNSTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in Wells' uilding over J. G. Wells' Hardware Store, Bloomsburg,
Will be in Millville on Tuesdays.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
I. A. SNYDER, Proprietor.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Large and convenient sample rooms, bath rooms hot and cold water and all modern conveniences.

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W. A. Hartzel, Prop.
No. 121 West Main Street
Large and convenient sample rooms, b rooms, hot and cold water, and modern co veniences. Bar stocked with best wines and liquors. First-class livery attached.

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EYES TESTED, GLASSES FITTED.
H. BIERMAN, M. D.
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGE
OFFICE HOURS: Office & Residence, 4th St.
10 a. m. to 2 p. m., 5.30 to 8 p. m.
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Represents twelve of the strongest Compa in the world, among which are:

	Cash Capital.	Total Assets	S ov
Franklin of Phila	$400,000	$3,198,529	$1,
Penn'a Phila.	400,000	3,825,160	
Queen, of N. Y.	500,000	3,858,915	
Westchester, N. Y.	500,000	1,728,807	
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THE COLUMBIAN.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1907

HARRISBURG LETTER.

Special Correspondence.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 17, 1907.

The feature of the meeting of the Democratic State committee on Thursday last was the confidence of those who participated in its deliberations. There was a militant atmosphere in the hall and absolute faith in the future. Chairman Donnelly inspires freedom of speech and independence in action. In calling the meeting to order he sounded the keynote of the occasion. He had favored a late convention for various reasons but in the light of new developments altered his mind on the subject and frankly announced the fact. "We want to meet the enemy at the outset of the campaign," he said, "and should put our ticket in the field and muster our squadrons for the battle before our opponents have entrenched themselves."

The meeting was as harmonious as it was hopeful, moreover. With nearly all the seats occupied there wasn't a discordant sound. It was a talkative body and the chairman encouraged the loquacity. It wasn't a combative discussion, however. Earnestness of purpose and determination were revealed in every speech and the common enemy was the target of every shaft and they were sharp and penetrating. The effect was both encouraging and illuminating. No Democratic meeting of recent years left a better impression on the minds of those present whether as participants or spectators. No political meeting of recent years accomplished more good. It has set the party on its feet squarely for the contest which will soon be on.

There wasn't much discussion of candidates, of course, but there was a settled impression that when the time comes the man will be ready for the occasion. It was recalled that two years ago when the convention met the leaders were begging for a candidate when somebody suggested Mr. Berry. It was an inspiration and something like the same feeling spread over the crowd on Thursday when the name of Hon. John G. Harman, of Bloomsburg was mentioned. There was nothing like an effort to urge Mr. Harman's name on the committeemen. But it was incidentally remarked that Columbia county had instructed her delegates for him and the response was instant and unanimous that he would make an ideal candidate. Mr. Harman may have other plans but it looks as if he will be the choice of the convention for State Treasurer.

A STARTLING INCIDENT.

By a single chance the most starting incident of the capitol investigation occurred the night before that meeting. For several days previously the testimony inculpating former State Treasurer William L. Mathues had been particularly strong and direct. Mr. Mathues had come to the capitol for the purpose of offering his testimony and had notified the commission of his purpose. About midnight of Wednesday, however, he was found in the State Treasury with a clerk who had been employed during his own term of office and was continued by Mr. Berry, tampering with the books. His purpose is, of course, a matter of conjecture, but the circumstance is suspicious.

During the afternoon of Wednesday Mr. Scott, Secretary of the Board of Public Grounds and Buildings, and during Mr. Mathues' term as State Treasurer, Corporation Clerk in that office, was seen in mysterious conference with the clerk in question. That influenced some of the Democratic employes of the department to keep watch. Shortly before midnight Mathues and the clerk clandestinely entered the office. The watchers followed and found them with the books. In the greatest confusion they pretended to be examining the ledgers in an innocent way, but the insincerity was transparent. Subsequently Mathues claimed that the clerk who was his personal friend had invited him in to show him the character of the work he was doing.

If that had been the purpose daylight would have been a more appropriate time for the inspection. If he had wanted proper information regarding the business of the office another time and another person would have served the purpose better. In fact, viewed from any point, the episode has a sinister appearance. Documents have been abstracted from other departments which have since been needed in the investigation and it is not unlikely that if the plan had not been defeated there would have been some papers missing from the Treasury. In any event the affair has assumed the character of moral burglary and in the absence of a better explanation than any that has yet been offered, any construction is justified.

BERRY'S OPINION CORROBRATED.

Some days ago Mr. Berry observed that the only guarantee of integrity in the administration of the affairs of the State is to keep a "polarized" Democrat in the office of State Treasurer. This singular episode of Mr. Mathues corroborates that idea. Probably the clerk who has forfeited the confidence of his chief had no intention to commit a crime. But Mathues is his friend and Mathues' liberty is in jeopardy. He took the hazard of something like a burglarious entry, therefore, not to subserve any personal interest but to promote the interests of his friend. If Sheatz had been elected and installed in office what would have been the result? Sinister or otherwise the scheme would have been "pulled off" and nobody would have been the wiser. Mathues would probably have been safer in the immediate future and the chances of a complete exposure of the frauds materially diminished. But there would have been no exposure.

If Plummer had been elected State Treasurer two years ago the people of Pennsyluania would never know that they had been robbed of five or six million dollars in the construction and trimmings of the capitol. After his introduction into office if Mr. Berry had turned every incumbent out, the incident of Wednesday night never would have occurred. No man commits burglary in the open. No public official will take the chances of grafting if a representative of the minority or opposition party is looking on. Pennsylvania is governed by boards and commissions. The Governor, State Treasurer and Auditor General have executive functions to perform individually. But their important work is members of this board or that and if all the boards which control the fiscal affairs are made up of men of both parties there will be no grafting. For that reason Mr. Berry's successor ought to be a Democrat and of the polarized variety.

CLOSE OF THE INVESTIGATION NEAR.

The attorneys who are conducting the investigation of the capitol scandals expressed the opinion that the hearings may be completed this week. The reports can't be prepared short of a month or two, it is safe to predict, and even after they are completed the burden of the labor will remain. The legislative commission will have nothing further to do with the matter, probably but the courts will then be invoked and long if not tedious trials will follow if the Governor continues in his present frame of mind. Present indications are favorable to that result, unquesitonably, but there is nothing certain except death and taxes.

For example, as the Democratic State committee declared on Thursday, "the investigation will neither be complete nor satisfactory" if it fails to disclose who shared the boodle with the contractors. That will be exceedingly difficult of achievement. Nobody pays bribes with checks made payable to the man who is bribed. Besides the bankers as a rule don't follow the money they receive or pay out to discover whence it came and whither it goes. A check made payable to self and endorsed on the back by the drawer may be deposited by any Tom, Dick or Harry, and nobody is the wiser. I don't say that it will be impossible to sift the matter to the bottom but it is certain that it will be difficult.

The Boards of Public Grounds and Buildings which perpetrated the robberies and the contractors who conspired with them can be held to account by judicial process, however, and this ought to and probably will be done. In view of the fact it may be said that the investigation though incomplete will be satisfactory if it results in the imprisonment of the direct perpetrators of the crimes though others equally guilty may escape.

G. H. D.

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G. A. R. COMMANDER

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NEW PENNSYLVANIA PURE FOOD LAW.

The Tustin Bill, approved June 1, 1907, and popularly known as "The New Pennsylvania Pure Food Law," makes some important changes. Its general provisions, as to adulteration of foods, are substantially the same as those contained in the former Act of June 26, 1895. Its provisions are substantially in accordance with the Federal Pure Food Law, approved June 30, 1906. It gives relief to retail dealers when they protect themselves by a guarantee of the quality of goods purchased in writing, procured from the vendor, and provides that the manufacturer, wholesaler and jobber selling food products shall be responsible for violations of the law. The penalty for violations of the law has been changed from fifty to sixty dollars, and the procedure is by summary convictions, while under the old law the remedy was a prosecution for a misdemeanor. The new law is much less drastic than the old. It is intended primarily for the protection of the public and its provisions shall be rigidly enforced. The Commissioner asks the cordial co-operation of manufacturers, wholesale dealers, jobbers and retail dealers in the enforcement of the law.

In order to give the retail dealer the protection intended to be furnished by the statute, it is important, as already stated, that he shall protect himself by the written and signed guarantee of the vendor. Rules and regulations have been formulated and will be printed at length in the *Monthly Bulletin*, and a copy can be had by addressing the Commissioner at Harrisburg. The importance of the guarantee to the retail dealer must not be overlooked. The rule relating to the guarantee is as follows, to wit:

GUARANTEE.

The guarantee referred to in the New Pennsylvania food law, approved June 1, 1907, should in all cases be a written or printed invoice guarantee upon each bill of goods purchased, signed by the vendor and substantially in the following language, to wit:

I (or we) the vendor of the articles mentioned in the foregoing invoice hereby guarantee and warrant the same to be in full conformity with the Federal Act of June 30, 1906, popularly known as "The Food and Drugs Act" and also further hereby guarantee the same to be in full conformity with the Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, popularly known as "The New Pennsylvania Food Law" approved June 1, 1907, in that the said articles are not adulterated within the meaning of the aforesaid Act of Congress, or the aforesaid Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, and that the said articles are not misbranded within the meaning of either of the said Acts.

With respect to goods now in the possession of retail dealers, they should immediately take the precaution to obtain a guarantee from the vendor in the form above designated upon the invoice now in their possession, or obtain from the vendor a duplicate invoice of the goods with the guarantee stamped, written or printed thereon and signed by the vendor from whom the goods were purchased. If this is not attended to the retail dealer will be held responsible for any adulterated goods sold by them.

Judge Denies Satire in a Murder Trial

Declares the Court Reporter Must Have Caught His Comment Mistakenly.

In an argument yesterday at Sunbury for a new trial of William Whitaker, who killed his wife in Mt. Carmel, counsel for the defense frequently referred to Judge C. R. Savidge's humor in the case, and for that reason counts a great deal on a new trial.

The Court was reminded that he had asked a witness whether the prisoner's lopsided ear could not have been caused by wearing his hat too much on one side, and whether the strange conduct of the murderer consisted in climbing the stairs on his hands and knees or swinging the cat by the tail at the dinner table.

Counsel for the defense continued to read the Judge's humorous remarks from the testimony, in which his Honor defined Jacksonian epilepsy as that which Andy Jackson had when he licked the British at New Orleans. Phychic epilepsy his Honor defined as that which a man has when he moves in cycles, turns somersaults or goes through similar performances.

"Did I say that?" asked the Judge.

"You did, your Honor," replied counsel.

"I never made any such statement," said the Judge with great positiveness.

"It's in the Court records, your Honor," replied the defense's lawyer.

"Then the reporter must have taken it down wrong," answered the Judge. "Continue the case."

The July Woman's Home Companion.

A novel by Anthony Hope is an event in literature. The three most popular writers of fiction in English are Hall Caine, Marion Crawford and Anthony Hope, and many, many thousands of readers who recall "The Prisoner of Zenda" and "The Dolly Dialogues" believe that Hope is not the least of the triumvir. Anthony Hope's latest story, "Helena's Patch," begins serially in *Woman's Home Companion* for July. It is most interesting, and thoroughly wholesome, and embodies all the delightful romance of the Zenda stories. The July *Woman's Home Companion* is usually strong in fiction, there being in addition to the Anthony Hope serial, short stories by Owen Oliver, Juliet Wilbor Tompkins, Jean Webster, and Robert C. V. Meyers, also a two-part story by Herbert D. Ward. Dr. E. E. Hale writes of the pleasures of outdoor life in his monthly editorial page, and Charlotte Perkins Gilman describes the domestic progress of women. Other special articles are contributed by Samuel Armstrong Hamilton, "When the Garden Looks Shabby," and A. G. Richardson, who gives plans and instructions for building a suburban cottage for $1.700. Grace Margaret Gould, the foremost writer of fashion topics in this country, contributes several pages which undoubtedly will prove of deep interest to the feminine readers. In addition there are departments conducted by the National Child Labor Committee, Margaret E. Sangster, Sam Loyd, Anna Steese Richardson, Evelyn Parsons, Dan Beard and "Aunt Janet" Porter.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
Bulletin.

LOW-RATE NIAGARA FALLS EXCURSIONS.

"It soothes, while it awes the mind," is the phrase used by the great American author, Nathaniel Hawthorne, in writing of Niagara Falls, and its many phases of beauty and grandeur.

To those who have never viewed this magnificent spectacle, it will prove an enthralling revelation of majesty, beauty, and power that must remain forever a delightful memory.

Those who have once visited Niagara Falls and wandered amid its historic environments or viewed its varied scenes of wonder, delight to return to gather new impressions of the falling waters, the dashing rapids, and the great gorge.

This year the Pennsylvania Railroad will run a series of attractive personally-conducted excursions to Niagara Falls on July 3 and 24, August 7 and 21, September 11 and 25, and October 9.

Tickets will be sold at very low rates for the round trip and will be valid for return passage within ten days.

A special train in charge of an experienced tourist agent, will be run on each date from Washington, via Harrisburg, Williamsport, and Emporium Junction, carrying parlor cars, dining car, and high-grade coaches.

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